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The Common Agricultural Policy Of the European Community

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SUMMARY

When the European Community (EC) was established in 1958, it was apparent that a single system of farm support and protection would be necessary to create the conditions of competition that would permit trade between the member states (Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg) to develop, and duties and restrictions between the member states to be removed. The system which the EC then devised is known as the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP).

In joining the EC in 1973, the United Kingdom, Denmark, and Ireland agreed to implement the CAP beginning in 1973, and to adjust their price levels and customs charges to common levels over 5 years ending in 1978.

The first CAP regulations were established in 1962 and covered grains, poultry, pork, eggs, and fruit and vegetables. Regulations for beef, milk, and rice followed in 1964; fats and oils in 1966 and 1967; sugar in 1967 and 1968; and more recently tobacco, wine, hops, seeds, flax, silk, and fish.

The CAP is perhaps most easily understood in terms of three principles: common pricing, Community preference, and common financing.

Common pricing is the regulation of prices, Community-wide but not necessarily at a single level, in order to permit and promote free trade between members. No restraint is placed on production.

Community preference is the organization of Community markets so that domestic products will always be cheaper than the corresponding import. The two most common devices employed to this end are minimum import prices and subsidies on domestic products.

Common financing is the obligation of the Community to pay whatever is required to meet the costs of unlimited support.

For two-thirds of EC production—grains, rice, sugar, olive oil, and the main animal products—common pricing and Community preference are achieved through the variable levy system. As this system operates for grains, the market for the most important cereals is supported by government purchasing of any amount offered at fixed support, or “intervention,” prices. Intervention prices are set at different levels according to the producing area so that products of the main producing areas can compete equally with each other in the most deficit consuming centers—primarily Duisburg, Germany. The price at which grains can be sold at intervention in producing areas is, therefore, equal to the Duisburg price, minus freight from the given producing area. The Duisburg intervention price is set a little below the desired wholesale price for Duisburg—the “target” price. Imports are prevented from selling at less than the target price because imports must meet a minimum import price, or “threshold” price, which is equal to the Duisburg target price minus transport costs from Rotterdam. The Community observes world market price quotations for grains each day and adjusts these quotations to what they would be if they were made for grains of a standard EC quality delivered to Rotterdam. The lowest such

adjusted price for each grain is then subtracted from its threshold price. The difference is a variable levy which is applied to all imports of the grain in question regardless of its actual price. In this way, the EC allows third countries to supply only those qualities and quantities of each grain that cannot be supplied by domestic production. The levy on August 1, 1972 (beginning of the 1972-73 marketing year), was 122 percent of the lowest adjusted price for wheat imports, 84 percent for corn, and comparably high for other products.

Production has risen rapidly under these incentives. For example, production in 1972-73 compared to the 1962-63/1966-67 average is up 26 percent for wheat and 128 percent for corn. Surpluses are removed with export subsidies.

Minimum import prices, somewhat differently constructed, are also used to establish Community preference for the most sensitive fruits and vegetables, wine, and fish. Subsidies are used to establish Community preference for certain other products such as tobacco, oilseeds, and grass seeds.

Because the CAP acts mainly on prices to achieve its objectives, administration of the CAP has been vastly complicated by the introduction of floating exchange rates since 1971. A change in exchange rates means a change in export and import prices, but not in farm support prices; hence, if the latter were not to be undercut, offsetting import charges and export subsidies had to be reintroduced in trade between member states and superimposed on regular levies and subsidies employed in trade with third countries. The effect of this system is to render the calculation of total import charges and export subsidies extremely difficult and in some cases to raise these charges and subsidies far above the levels that would otherwise prevail.

The EC has also found that the CAP produces burdensome surpluses and fails to maintain farm income in the face of rising costs. On this account, in 1968 the EC Commission made wide-ranging recommendations for the modernization of farming over 10 years. Uncertainty over costs, feasibility, control, and results prevented drafting of specific implementing measures. In April 1972, the EC directed member states to adopt limited measures including small retirement annuities, subsidized interest on loans for farm improvements, and funds for vocational advice and training. Currently the EC is studying further measures for regional development and aid to hill farming. Ideas for a more basic reform of price and marketing policies have been appearing with greater frequency in the last few years, but have so far won little support.

From the viewpoint of third countries like the United States, the effect of the CAP is to squeeze out imports as domestic production rises, and to disrupt markets in third countries by subsidizing exports. U.S. exports to the EC (Six) subject to variable levies were 20 percent lower during the 3 years 1970-72—than 1965-67, the last 3 years before complete freedom of intra-EC trade for most variable levy products. Total U.S. agricultural exports to the EC during 1970-72 were up 22 percent over 1965-67 primarily because of large exports of oilseeds (especially soybeans) and oilcake.

U.S. agricultural exports to the three new EC members in 1970-72 averaged \$566 million, of which \$179 million were products now under the variable levy system. The direct impact of EC enlargement on U.S. agricultural exports can be foreseen fairly clearly in that the adoption of higher prices and protection by the new members is certain to lead to the same problems already experienced with the present members. It is expected, for example, that the enlarged Community will no longer be a net importer of grains within 10 years.

OBJECTIVES OF THE CAP

The Rome Treaty

The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is the unified farm policy applied by the member governments of the European Economic Community. By signature of the Rome Treaty in 1957 establishing the European Economic Community, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg agreed to undertake the integration of their economies. In 1968, the governing institutions of the European Economic Community were merged with those of the European Coal and Steel Community and the European Atomic Energy Community.

Since then, it has been customary to refer to the three European Communities as a single organization, which in fact they are: the "European Community" or EC. The United Kingdom, Denmark, and Ireland joined the six original members in an enlarged Community of Nine on January 1, 1973.

The discussion that follows concerns the CAP as developed by the Six prior to 1973, the effect of EC enlargement on the CAP, and the effect of the CAP on U.S. exports to the EC.

A basic part of the commitment to economic integration was the gradual establishment of a customs union—the freeing of trade between the members and the establishment of a common customs tariff on imports from third countries. This could not be done for agricultural products without bringing some uniformity and centralization to the national agricultural support programs. Nor could agriculture be omitted from the customs union, since some members—notably France and the Netherlands—expected to benefit from the export of agricultural products, in part as an offset to increased competition from industrial imports.

The importance of agriculture to France and the Netherlands can be seen in the facts that: France has nearly half the agricultural area of the Six and 66 percent of the farms larger than 250 acres; nearly one Frenchman in four was employed in agriculture in 1958; and agricultural products accounted for 18 percent of French exports in 1970. While the Netherlands has limited cropland, animal products are highly important. Agricultural products accounted for 28 percent of Dutch exports in 1970.

A single agricultural policy was therefore essential to the success of the economic union. The Rome Treaty specifies that a common agricultural policy shall be established and sets forth certain objectives to be achieved. These objectives are:

"(a) to increase agricultural productivity by developing technical progress and by ensuring the rational development of agriculture and the optimum utilization of the factors of production, particularly labor;

(b) to ensure thereby a fair standard of living for the agricultural population, particularly by the increasing of the individual earnings of persons engaged in agriculture;

(c) to stabilize markets;

(d) to guarantee regular supplies;

(e) to ensure reasonable prices in supplies to consumers."

It is readily apparent, however, that this statement of objectives is a rather poor guide to the nature of the CAP, which has often been accused of being perverse in its impact upon technical progress and inadequate in its ability to maintain farm income, while it is "reasonable" with regard to consumer prices only in a very relative sense.

The Three Pillars of the CAP

France's President Pompidou has often described the Common Agricultural Policy in terms of three fundamental principles:

Common pricing, Community preference, and common financing. What are these three pillars of the CAP?

Common Pricing

Common pricing means that, as a minimum, prices should be so regulated as to permit the elimination of duties and restrictions on trade between the member states, and to promote exports from the main producing areas of the Community to the more deficit areas.

In the case of grains, in particular, support prices are set lower in the main producing areas than in the more deficit areas in order to achieve this objective. Therefore, common pricing does *not* necessarily mean a single support price. How high prices should go is a matter of political bargaining between the countries with the largest producing interest (and usually the lowest costs) and the countries whose farmers need higher prices to stay in business.

A corollary to this concept of common pricing is that no restraint can be placed on production, since that would discourage the development of intra-EC trade.

Community Preference

Community preference is simply the notion that the European Community should constitute a preferred market for the products of member countries. Marketing should be so regulated that imports from third countries will always be a little more expensive or harder to obtain than domestic products. A fixed tariff is generally considered by the EC to be insufficient for this purpose, since an imported product, if it is cheap enough, can pay the tariff and still be cheaper than the domestic product.

Community preference is accomplished by various techniques, of which the two most common are minimum import prices and subsidies. Imports must meet a price higher than the desired domestic level or pay a fee or be restricted. Alternatively the EC pays producers or buyers of EC products a subsidy big enough to assure the sale of domestic products over imported products.

The concept of Community preference is further strengthened by a basic philosophy on the part of some elements favoring self-sufficiency. European farm organizations tend to regard the existence of imports as evidence that European policymakers have failed to provide adequate incentives to domestic production.

Common Financing

Common financing means that the cost of agricultural support must be paid by all members, or as the basic financing regulation (No. 25) states "the financial consequences of the CAP are the responsibility of the Community." Put negatively, this means the EC shall not refuse to support farm prices and income on the grounds that it costs too much to do so. A corollary to this principle is that there can be no limit on the support, since limitation of support would raise the question of which country's producers would not be fully supported.

THE COMMODITY REGULATIONS

Grains

How the CAP Works in the Six

The Producers.—Production of most grains is widespread throughout the Community, although over half of the production of the Six is in France. In particular France accounted for 51 percent of the wheat production, 58 percent of barley production, and 61 percent of corn production in 1972-73. Eighty-seven percent of durum wheat production and most of the consumption is in Italy. Eighty-three percent of rye production is in Germany. The CAP, therefore, provides a price system designed to promote intra-Community sales of French soft wheat, barley, and corn, and a lesser extent German rye and Italian durum. The first grain regulations were adopted in 1962; "common" pricing began in 1967.

Pricing and Preference.—To accomplish the above marketing objectives, a "target" price is fixed for each of these grains. The target price is the wholesale price level desired in the most deficit (hence highest priced) consuming area—Duisburg, Germany. Grain from the main producing areas should obtain this price after being transported to Duisburg.

Market forces, however, are permitted to operate within a limited range around the target price at Duisburg. A basic "intervention" price for Duisburg is set a little lower than the target price and operates as a market floor. Government intervention agencies stand ready to buy any domestic grain offered to them at the intervention price. A market ceiling is provided by the "threshold" price, which is the minimum price at which imports are permitted to enter. Abnormally, import prices provide the ceiling if they are higher than the threshold price, as in part of 1973. The threshold price is fixed for Rotterdam. When transport costs from Rotterdam to Duisburg are added, the cost of imported grain is at or above the target price.

Intervention centers are located throughout the Community. Intervention prices at these points are generally equal to the Duisburg intervention price minus transport costs from the intervention centers. Duisburg is the basic intervention center and most other intervention centers

Table 1.—Duisburg prices for principal grains as of Aug. 1, 1972, the beginning of the 1972-73 marketing year

Grains	Threshold price	Target price	Intervention price
	<i>Dollars¹ per metric ton</i>	<i>Dollars¹ per metric ton</i>	<i>Dollars¹ per metric ton</i>
Wheat:			
Non-durum	121.17	123.55	113.73
Durum	141.58	143.97	(²)
Rye	112.10	114.49	105.80
Barley	110.74	113.19	103.90
Corn	108.08	110.47	(²)

¹ Converted from units of account at UA 1.00 = \$1.08571. The rate has since changed; applicable rates are—From 5/7/72; UA 1.00 = \$1.08571, 2/13/73 to date; UA 1.00 = \$1.20635 but subject to further adjustment with the floating of European currencies against the dollar.

² No intervention price is fixed for Duisburg.

are linked in this way to Duisburg. The Duisburg price, however, also applies in certain other centers so that in fact there is more than one base point for grain.

In the case of corn and durum wheat there is only one intervention price. The Community still imports a large part of its requirements of these two grains so that the market tends to be supported indirectly by the threshold price. The intervention price therefore is set on the basis of the floor price required by producers in the main producing areas—Mont-de-Marsan, France, for corn and Palermo, Sicily, for durum, bearing in mind the transport costs from these points to Duisburg and what the intervention price there would be in theory. A similar procedure has been approved for rye, effective August 1, 1973. On August 1, 1972, the uniform intervention prices for corn and durum were \$90.39 and \$126.95 per metric ton, respectively.

Durum is exceptional also in that consumers are not made to pay the full cost of producer support through higher prices. Instead, durum producers receive an additional payment of \$40.03 per ton, which when added to the intervention price raises their total guarantee to \$166.98 per ton.

Grain threshold prices do not change from one port to another. They are the same at all points of entry. Thus the market ceiling is constant. Only the floor is lowered according to the distance from Duisburg.

The threshold price serves as the upper base point for the calculation of variable levies on imports. Every working day the Commission, which is the executive arm of the EC, collects price quotations for each grain on international markets and adjusts those prices to what they would be if the grain had been of a standard EC quality and had been offered for delivery, c.i.f. Rotterdam. The lowest such adjusted price for each grain is then deducted from the corresponding threshold price. The difference is the variable levy, which is then collected on all imports of that grain regardless of the actual price of the particular shipment. In this way, the EC eliminates both price and quality competition from imports. Imports are effectively limited to those quantities and grades that cannot be supplied by domestic production. Community preference is absolute.

“Seasonal” competition is also eliminated by raising threshold and intervention prices monthly during the year to cover storage costs for domestic grain.

A measure of supervision over the levy system is provided by requiring importers to obtain licenses for each importation and to complete the importation as proposed or forfeit a surety deposit. The license is particularly important in controlling the advance fixing of levies. Normally the importer may choose to gamble on the height of the levy on the day of importation or hedge against a levy increase by having the levy “fixed” at the time he obtains his license, which may be up to 4 months in advance. If he elects to hedge, he will obtain the levy on the day he applies for the license, adjusted to the month of importation in accordance with forward price quotations and any change in the threshold price. However, the EC can and often has reduced or suspended this privilege just when it is most needed—when markets are uncertain because of monetary problems or other difficulties.

How the CAP Works in the Nine

In joining the EC the United Kingdom, Denmark, and Ireland accepted the basic structure of the CAP, and agreed to begin applying the CAP on February 1, 1973. It was agreed that the new members would adjust their price levels in stages so that "common" EC prices would apply in 1978. The level of "common" intervention prices in each new member remained to be negotiated, however.

The British, for example, whose market prices were around 40 percent below EC prices understandably wanted to fix prices as low as possible to minimize the total adjustment and its effect on food prices. France, however, wanted British prices high enough not to preclude competition from French grain. The resulting compromise fixed the intervention prices for wheat and barley at the principal inland center of Cambridge at a 1978 level slightly below the intervention price at the French port of Rouen. Third countries will have to meet the higher Rotterdam threshold price. In principle, therefore, by 1978 there should be a substantial margin of Community preference for French grains over third country grain, but little preference over British grain.

For 1973, U.K. intervention prices were set near existing market levels. The difference between the 1973 intervention price and the common (1978) intervention price for the United Kingdom must be eliminated by six successive price increases beginning August 1, 1973, and ending January 1, 1978.

The price differential is a key figure: It is used instead of variable levies and export subsidies in trade between the United Kingdom and the original EC members; it is deducted from EC variable levies and export subsidies in trade with third countries. As it happened, by February 1, 1973, when the price differentials were first to be applied, world grain prices had risen and EC levies and subsidies were reduced to less than the U.K. price differentials. New rules were therefore adopted by which the price differential for foreign trade would be set not to exceed the EC levy.

Table 2.—New-member intervention prices and price differentials for the principal grains, Feb. 1, 1973

Grains	Six		U.K.	Ireland	Denmark
	Duisburg	Rouen	Cambridge	Enniscorthy	Bandholm
	<i>Dollars¹ per metric ton</i>	<i>Dollars¹ per metric ton</i>	<i>Dollars¹ per metric ton</i>	<i>Dollars¹ per metric ton</i>	<i>Dollars¹ per metric ton</i>
Wheat:					
(Non-durum)					
Common price	120.70	116.94	116.06	119.39	117.48
1973 price	120.70	116.94	67.95	111.25	106.68
Differential:					
Basic			48.11	8.14	10.80
Temporary			32.57	8.14	10.80
Barley:					
Common price	108.52	104.67	103.01	104.97	106.27
1973 price	108.52	104.67	57.05	88.83	96.85
Differential:					
Basic			45.96	16.13	9.42
Temporary			15.20	16.13	9.42
Corn:					
Common price	(²)	(²)	(³)	(³)	(³)
1973 price	(²)	(²)	(³)	(²)	(³)
Differential:					
Basic			40.07	24.97	0
Temporary			28.23	24.97	0

¹ Converted from units of account at UA 1.00 = \$1.08571.

² \$90.39 based on Mont-de-Marsan, France.

³ No intervention (no production).

For Denmark and Ireland the same principles apply, except that Denmark set its initial 1973 price levels for wheat and barley nearly as high as the common price levels so that the price differential is very small. For corn and sorghum Denmark has adopted EC prices at the outset;

there is no price differential. Ireland also set its initial price levels very high; moderate price differentials apply for all grains.

The United Kingdom has the additional privilege of continuing its deficiency payments (subsidies equal to the difference between a guaranteed price and actual market returns) as long as the guaranteed price is higher than the intervention price. For 1972-73 the guaranteed price was \$79.56 per metric ton for wheat compared to an intervention price of \$67.95; and \$72.16 per ton for barley compared to an intervention price of \$57.05.

Impact on the United States

From 1962 to 1972 with high price incentives and protection, grain production of the Six rose 36 percent while consumption rose only 24 percent. Net imports dropped from 10 million metric tons to less than 2 million tons. While the Six continue to import grains, they have now become substantial exporters as well, so that the market maintained in the EC is lost elsewhere. In addition, the market for feedgrains is further diminished by the substantial increase in the use of wheat for feed.

Table 3.—Supply and distribution of grains for the Six

Grains	Change in stocks	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption	
					Feed	Total
	<i>Million metric tons</i>	<i>Million metric tons</i>	<i>Million metric tons</i>	<i>Million metric tons</i>	<i>Million metric tons</i>	<i>Million metric tons</i>
Total grains:						
1962-63	2.6	57.8	15.1	5.4	35.1	64.9
1972-73	-3	78.7	17.0	15.4	49.2	80.6
Wheat:						
1962-63	1.8	29.5	3.5	3.8	5.1	27.4
1972-73	-2	35.2	4.0	7.7	9.3	31.7
Other grains:						
1962-638	28.3	11.6	1.6	30.0	37.5
1972-73	--	43.5	13.0	7.6	39.9	48.9

The changes in self-sufficiency in table 4 show further the gains made by France at the expense both of other EC members and of third countries:

Table 4.—Self-sufficiency in grains for the Six

Year	EC	France	Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Belg./Lux.
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Average:						
1956-60	85	110	77	87	36	51
Annual:						
1967-68	91	143	78	69	39	52
1968-69	94	144	82	68	39	49
1969-70	91	147	77	70	37	42
1970-71	86	141	70	70	29	36
1971-72	97	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
1972-73	98	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

Table.

of grain to the Six rose 52 percent from \$386 million in CY 1962 to \$587 million in years of the CAP before the "unified" price system was set up. From 1966 to 1969 dropped 52 percent to \$283 million, in large part due to the operation of the CAP. For rs a combination of factors including short crops in the EC and high world prices

has maintained the value of U.S. grain exports to the EC although they continued to be below the 1966 peak. U.S. grain exports to the Six in 1972 totaled \$489 million.

The extension of the CAP to the United Kingdom, Denmark, and Ireland cannot help but produce the same problems as those that have occurred with the Six. Whereas in 1971-72 net imports of grain by the Nine totaled 13 million tons, it can be expected that this net deficit will rapidly disappear. U.S. grain exports to the Three in 1972 amounted to \$135 million. Total grain exports to the Nine were \$624 million.

Rice

How the CAP Works in the Six

The Producers.—Only two EC countries—France and Italy—produce rice. French production has been declining rather steadily due to greater profitability of other crops and now accounts for less than 10 percent of EC production. Italy is the primary producer. While Italian production has been rising rapidly, Italy does not produce long grain varieties such as those supplied by the United States and the Far East and generally preferred by consumers in northern Europe. The CAP, therefore, has established progressively greater protection, and has provided export subsidies to facilitate sales in third markets. The first rice regulations were adopted in 1964; the present regulations date from 1967.

Pricing and Preference.—A target price is established for brown rice in Duisburg. This is the wholesale price which German rice millers would be expected to pay for Italian rice. On September 1, 1972, the beginning of the 1972-73 marketing year, the brown rice target price was \$229.63 per metric ton. This Duisburg target price is protected from import competition by threshold prices for brown rice and milled rice at Rotterdam. Intervention prices for paddy rice are fixed for the production centers of Arles and Vercelli at \$141.14 per ton. The difference between the intervention and target price provides a generous margin to cover the cost of husking (converting paddy rice to brown rice) and the cost of transport to Duisburg.

The threshold price on September 1, 1972, for short grain brown rice, similar to the main Italian varieties, was \$225.39 per ton. A threshold price for "long grain" brown rice was set at \$247.11 per ton. The difference between these two prices, however, does not reflect the difference between short grain and long grain varieties on world markets, but rather the "normal" difference between Italian short grain rice and Italian "Ribe", which is a large-kernel variety more comparable to a medium grain standard. Thus levies on long grain rice are generally set by price quotations for cheaper medium grain varieties, and are higher than would apply if a true long grain standard were used. Threshold prices on milled rice are higher than those on brown rice in order to reflect the higher value of milled rice and to add a margin of protection for EC rice millers. For September 1, 1972, milled rice threshold prices were \$293.68 for short grain and \$346.02 for long grain.

Licenses must be obtained on all imports or exports. Levies and subsidies may be fixed in advance.

Preferential treatment is granted in the form of reduced levies on imports from the Malagasy Republic², Surinam, and Egypt.

Production and Disposal.—Export subsidies are fixed weekly or monthly for rice and rice products, respectively, in the same manner as for grains and grain products. Subsidies are also available for the domestic purchase of broken rice for the manufacture of starch or for brewing.

How the CAP Works in the Nine

Under the transitional arrangements for the United Kingdom, Denmark, and Ireland, price differentials are set like those for grains. However, since the new members do not produce rice the differentials are based on market prices in the new members relative to EC threshold prices. The differentials are deducted by new members from the EC levy on imports from third countries; the differentials also serve as the subsidy on exports of Italian rice to the new members.

²African associates signatory to the Yaounde convention; The Malagasy Republic is the only significant rice exporter.

The differentials were calculated in relation to a representative period when world prices were considerably lower than they were on February 1, 1973, when the differentials were to be first applied. Consequently, as in the grain sector, the differentials had to be adjusted temporarily so as to be approximately equal to the levy (table 5).

Table 5.—New-member price differentials for rice compared to the difference in EC threshold prices and world market prices at Rotterdam, Feb. 1, 1973

Item	Husked rice		Milled rice	
	Short	Long	Short	Long
	<i>Dollars per metric ton</i>	<i>Dollars per metric ton</i>	<i>Dollars per metric ton</i>	<i>Dollars per metric ton</i>
EC Six:				
Threshold price	230.28	251.99	299.87	353.18
World price	208.67	199.12	225.39	198.14
Levy	21.61	52.87	74.48	155.04
EC Three:				
Differential:				
Basic	107.50	124.31	138.97	180.23
Temporary	22.80	55.37	74.91	153.09

Preferences granted to Egypt are now also granted by the new members. Surinam and Madagascar will receive preferential treatment by the new members after 1975. At that time certain Commonwealth suppliers now receiving a preference in the United Kingdom may receive preferences from the Nine.

Impact on the United States

While yields have been somewhat inconsistent, total rice acreage has increased every year since 1964 when the CAP was introduced. Acreage increases in Italy have more than offset a decline in France. Production has therefore shown a significant upward trend even though the harvests for 1971-72 and 1972-73 were reduced.

Consumption by the Six on the other hand has shown a slight downward trend over the same period. Italy has had to look for new export markets, of which one of the most important has been the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom buys substantial quantities of short grain milled rice, and Italy increased its share of the British market from less than 1 percent in 1970 to 24 percent in 1971 and 15 percent in 1972:

	Total	U.S.	Italy	Other
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1970	123.8	61.1	0.7	62.0
1971	145.2	54.7	35.2	55.3
1972	126.8	47.1	19.2	60.5

The following figures show the development of Italian and French rice production under the CAP (husked basis):

	France	Italy		France	Italy
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons		1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons
Average:					
1956-60	86	546	1969-70	76	689
Annual:			1970-71	73	655
1967-68	97	596	1971-72	61	714
1968-69	67	518	1972-73	41	601

The United States managed to increase rice exports to the EC for several years after the introduction of the CAP. "Common" pricing did not begin until September 1967, and until then Germany and the Benelux countries were permitted to reduce levies substantially on imports from third countries. Sales to France were boosted as France discontinued discriminatory import licensing. Supplies from some Far Eastern sources dropped. Since 1969, U.S. exports to the Six have declined, due in part to the height of variable levies and in part to more competitive pricing by other third country suppliers. U.S. exports to the Six were \$31 million in 1969 and \$17 million in 1972.

The most important effect of EC enlargement appears likely to be the further inroads of Italian rice into the important British market. U.S. exports to the United Kingdom, Denmark, and Ireland in 1972 totaled \$12 million, of which the United Kingdom accounted for all but \$347,000.

Poultry, Eggs, and Pork

How the CAP Works in the Six

The Producers.—All EC countries produce poultry, eggs and pork. The CAP establishes a very high level of absolute protection which has favored the expansion of intra-EC exports, especially Dutch and Belgian exports, at the expense of third countries. Dutch exports, in particular, to third countries have been expanded. Regulations for these products began in 1962; present regulations date from 1967.

Pricing and Preference.—Intervention on domestic markets is limited to pork. Pork prices follow a cyclical pattern, and the intervention price level (which is the same throughout the EC) generally becomes effective only at the low end of the cycle. Export subsidies and protection against imports, however, help to support internal market prices indirectly for pork, poultry, and eggs.

The level of protection against imports is determined in two parts. The first is a basic variable levy which corresponds to the levy on the quantity of grains assumed necessary to produce the poultry, eggs, or pork, plus an additional margin of protection. The basic levy thus compensates producers for using higher cost domestic grain as well as providing additional protection. In fact efficient producers are overcompensated for high grain costs, since the EC assumes a greater quantity of grain than is required by efficient producers.

Since the basic levy is a function of grain prices, it does not by itself provide absolute preference for domestic pork, poultry, and eggs. Therefore, the EC has established a second element of protection: a minimum import price or "gate price." The gate price is not related to the domestic price level, but rather represents the EC's calculation of the "fair" cost of third country products delivered to the Community. This calculation of "fair" cost is based in part on the assumption of higher feed requirements than efficient third country producers actually need. Products offered to the Community at less than the gate price become subject to an offsetting supplementary levy.

The supplementary levy may apply to imports from all countries or only from those countries whose products do not meet the gate price. If a country can control its export prices and promise not to undercut the gate price, the EC will exempt that country from any supplementary levy on the products concerned.

Apart from this preferential levy exemption for countries who meet the gate price, there is a small preferential levy reduction for poultry imports from Turkey.

Gate prices and basic levies are published every 3 months. Supplementary levies are reviewed more often and changed as needed.

Production and Disposal.—Because of the absence of domestic market intervention, export subsidies are particularly important in regulating the supply of products available to the domestic market. Export subsidies are calculated every 3 months and may be fixed in advance.

How the CAP Works in the Nine

On imports from third countries, new EC members collect the regular EC levy minus a price differential corresponding to the difference in grain costs between old and new members. The price differential is to be phased out by 1978 on the same schedule as for grains. The full EC gate price and supplementary levy, however, apply from February 1, 1973.

In negotiating the differentials to be applied in the trade of the new members, the United Kingdom was successful in obtaining a revision of the conversion factors used in calculating the differentials. The United Kingdom contended that less grain is required than implied in the formulas used in calculating EC levies on imports from third countries. Therefore, the differentials (but not the levies) are calculated with lower coefficients and are about 10 percent smaller than they would otherwise be. This means less is deducted from EC levies by the United Kingdom—i.e., British protection is higher. Also the subsidy on Dutch and Danish exports to the United Kingdom is smaller than it would otherwise be.

Impact on the United States

Production of pork, poultry, and eggs has grown rapidly in all EC countries since the introduction of the CAP in 1962. Consumption has also grown rapidly with rising incomes. The accompanying table shows the effect of the expansion of Dutch and Belgian production on trade within the EC and with third countries (table 6).

Table 6.—Self-sufficiency in pork, poultry, and eggs for the Six

Item	EC	Netherlands	Bolg/Lux	France	Germany	Italy
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Pork:						
Average:						
1956-60	100	146	106	101	94	94
Annual:						
1967-68	100	168	130	91	95	89
1968-69	99	178	135	82	95	90
1969-70	100	188	150	83	95	85
1970-71	101	200	174	86	92	82
Poultry:						
Average:						
1956-60	93	386	102	101	51	94
Annual:						
1967-68	98	328	139	102	49	99
1968-69	98	343	130	102	48	99
1969-70	100	381	132	103	51	99
1970-71	101	394	132	103	51	99
Eggs:						
Average:						
1956-60	90	222	108	96	58	84
Annual:						
1967-68	97	129	122	100	87	94
1968-69	98	139	136	99	86	94
1969-70	100	144	157	98	86	96
1970-71	101	148	181	99	85	97

U.S. poultry exports to the Six reached \$51 million in 1962, when the CAP was adopted, and declined steadily thereafter to \$10 million in 1972. Of the \$51 million in 1962 U.S. poultry exports to the Six, Germany accounted for \$42 million, including \$32 million of chicken and \$8 million of turkey. In 1972 of the \$10 million in U.S. poultry exports to the EC, Germany took \$7 million, nearly all turkey. France, Italy, and the Netherlands bought \$1.5 million of baby chicks and poults.

U.S. poultry exports to the Three totaled \$2 million in 1972. This represents a substantial increase over 1971; until October 1971, British imports of uncooked poultry meat from the United States were prohibited by a Newcastle disease control program. The relaxation of these controls, while accompanied by the establishment of rather high minimum import prices, would have permitted some market development. Accession to the EC now gives the major benefits of British exporter. U.S. exports of cooked poultry are not subject to variable levies and should grow.

U.S. exports of eggs (in the shell) to the EC are primarily for hatching, but have not grown significantly. Exports of the Six of eggs and egg products totaled \$1.8 million in 1972; exports to the Three were another \$1.0 million.

U.S. exports of pork have seldom been very large, but U.S. exports of lard to the Six were as much as \$9.9 million in 1956 and were still \$1.8 million in 1962. In 1972, U.S. exports of lard to the Six totaled \$0.3 million. U.S. exports of lard to the Three mainly the United Kingdom—rose from \$22.4 million in 1956 to \$53.8 million in 1964, then dropped to \$7.7 million in 1968. In 1969, the United States established an export subsidy for lard sales to the United Kingdom to regain its market from subsidized EC exports. By 1970 U.S. exports recovered to \$30.6 million. Beginning in 1971 the EC raised its export subsidy to record levels. U.S. exports to the Three dropped to \$12.6 million by 1972. In 1973 the United States dropped its subsidy program altogether as the United Kingdom moved to the EC gate price and levy system.

Except for cooked and further processed poultry products, the extension of the CAP on pork, poultry, and eggs to the United Kingdom, Ireland, and Denmark should largely eliminate outside suppliers from those markets. Although the United Kingdom market was opened to U.S. fresh poultry in 1971 by the lifting of the Newcastle disease vaccine ban, it seems clear that Danish and Dutch exporters should gain the lion's share of this market. The same is generally true of pork and lard. High levies will apply against third country products only, while the Dutch and the Danes will benefit from export subsidies (price differentials) during the transition period. The gate price keeps outside suppliers from competing through lower prices.

Beef and Veal

How the CAP Works in the Six

The Producers.—All of the Six produce beef and veal, but only the French and Dutch produce enough to have appreciable quantities for export. On the whole the Six are deficit in beef, and the deficit has tended to increase. The explanation for this situation lies in several factors: high incomes which have brought a strong demand for beef, use of dual-purpose animals so that the supply of beef is partly a function of policies aimed to regulate milk supplies, a price structure that makes modern grain feeding prohibitive and which favors the slaughter of calves for veal. The first beef regulations were adopted in 1964; the present regulations date from 1968.

Pricing and Preference.—Since none of the Six have been in a strong export position, the regulations for the beef sector have aimed primarily at providing support and protection during periods of low prices.

An "orientation" price is normally set annually for the year beginning April 1, for cattle and for calves. For 1972-73, in order to avoid a rise in consumer prices, prices were set to increase in two steps—in April and September. These orientation prices were:

	<u>April</u>	<u>September</u>
	<i>Cents per pound¹</i>	<i>Cents per pound¹</i>
Live cattle	36.9	38.4
Live calves	46.4	47.5

¹ Converted from units of account at \$1.08571 = UA 1.00

Member states may be *authorized* to undertake market intervention (purchase of cattle and purchase or storage of fresh or chilled beef) in certain localities whenever cattle prices on EC markets average less than 98 percent of the orientation price and are below 93 percent of the orientation price in the localities concerned. Intervention is *required* in all member states whenever average cattle prices for the EC drop to less than 93 percent of the orientation price. Beginning in 1973, any member state may intervene on its own market at any time at 93 percent of the orientation price. Prices to be paid for intervention purchases of beef are derived from the intervention level for cattle by means of appropriate coefficients. There is no intervention for calves or veal.

Imports are subject to import duties of 16 percent ad valorem on live animals and 20 percent ad valorem on fresh, chilled, or frozen meat. In addition, if import prices are low relative to the orienta-

tion price, there may be variable levies. Prior to EC enlargement, import prices were calculated in two ways. A basic import price was calculated from a weighted average of certain cattle and calf prices in the United Kingdom, Denmark, Ireland, and Austria. If, however, beef prices from another part of the world—say Argentina—were significantly out of line with this basic import price, a special import price could be calculated for imports from that country.

The EC system then provided that if both the (basic or special) import price and the average of Community market prices were below the orientation price a variable levy would apply to all imports offsetting the difference between the import price and the orientation price. If, however, the average of Community market prices should rise above the orientation price, any applicable levy would be phased out as follows:

Average of EC prices as percent of orientation price:	Percent of applicable levy to be collected
<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
100-102	75
102-104	50
104-106	25
over 106	Nil

The levy and intervention mechanism has not always worked well since markets are still basically nationally oriented and it is possible for one or more EC members to experience relatively low prices while the average of member state prices is high enough to preclude intervention—and vice versa (the average may be low enough to reduce or eliminate levies).

Special provisions apply for waiving levies and reducing import duties on importation of young cattle and calves for fattening, and for suspending part or all of the levies on frozen beef imported for processing. The quantity of frozen processing beef that may be imported under these provisions is strictly controlled by the issuance of import licenses against quarterly estimates of requirements.

The Community grants "indirect" preferential treatment to imports from a number of countries: lower levies are imposed on imports of baby beef. The applicable tariff classification, however, may be used only for imports from Yugoslavia. Levies, normally calculated weekly, may be fixed 30 days in advance for imports from "distant suppliers" who have signed agreements to that end—i.e., Argentina and Uruguay.

Production and Disposal.—Because of the inability of beef production to keep pace with consumption, the EC is seeking ways to give further encouragement to beef production. Cattle and calf orientation prices have been raised relatively more than grain prices, but without a reduction in grain prices it is unlikely farmers will employ grain feeding. More important, it has been necessary to raise milk prices along with cattle prices and to dispose of surplus milk with aid of subsidies for use of skim milk powder in calf feeding. As a partial consequence of these factors there has been little incentive to shift from dual-purpose animals to beef breeds, while there has been considerable incentive to raise calves on milk and slaughter them for veal instead of raising them to adult animals for beef.

In April 1973 the EC Council approved proposals by the Commission for special subsidies to convert dairy herds to beef herds.

Export subsidies are also available if needed for exports to third countries.

How the CAP Works in the Nine

Since three of the four countries previously used in calculating the basic import price are now members of the EC, the levy system had to be changed. Levies are now calculated as the difference between the orientation price and a weighted average of import prices for meat (converted to live weight basis) and live animals. However, if the price of imports from certain countries is

abnormally low a special import price (and hence a higher levy) will be calculated for imports from those countries.

In the new members EC levies are diminished by the difference between the EC orientation price applicable in the Six and that applicable in the new member concerned. In intra-EC trade the price differentials apply in lieu of levies. In practice, internal market prices have been well above orientation prices since the beginning of 1973 so that the levy system has been inoperative.

Import duties may also be suspended if EC market prices warrant it (and have been suspended through much of 1972 and 1973).

Orientation prices for 1972-73 for the new members are as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>U.K.</u>	<u>Ireland</u>	<u>Denmark</u>
	<i>Cents per pound</i>	<i>Cents per pound</i>	<i>Cents per pound</i>
Cattle	29.8	29.8	38.4
Calves	36.9	36.9	47.5

The British in addition continue temporarily to operate their system of guaranteed prices even though the guaranteed price for fat cattle is below the U.K. orientation prices. For 1972-73 the U.K. guaranteed price for fat cattle is 27.7 cents per pound³ compared to the orientation price of 29.8 cents per pound³.

Special trading arrangements between Ireland and the United Kingdom continue in force.

Impact on the United States

Production of beef and veal in the Six has grown in pace with consumption, so that net imports have increased (tables 5, 7 and 8).

Table 7.—Self-sufficiency in beef and veal for the Six

Year beginning July 1	EC	Germany	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belg/Lux
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Average:						
1956-60	92	87	102	75	106	96
Annual:						
1967-68	89	88	112	58	107	87
1968-69	89	84	107	68	104	93
1969-70	89	89	107	62	117	90
1970-71	89	89	109	58	124	94

Table 8.—Net imports of beef and veal by the Six

Year beginning July 1	EC	Germany	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belg/Lux
	<i>1,000 m.t.</i>	<i>1,000 m.t.</i>	<i>1,000 m.t.</i>	<i>1,000 m.t.</i>	<i>1,000 m.t.</i>	<i>1,000 m.t.</i>
Average:						
1956-60	267	134	-17	154	-12	8
Annual:						
1967-68	534	154	-125	493	-22	34
1968-69	473	225	-145	399	-24	18
1969-70	533	169	-118	500	-48	27
1970-71	553	171	-141	576	-68	15

U.S. exports to the EC in this sector are largely outside the levy system. Only fixed duties—zero for inedible tallow and hides—apply to imports of variety meats, tallow, and hides (table 9).

³Converted from data in pounds sterling and units of account at L1.00 = UA 2.1644 = \$2.3499.

Table 9.—U.S. exports of bovine products to the Six and the Three

Item	1960	1965	1970	1971	1972
	<i>Mil. dol.</i>	<i>Mil. dol.</i>	<i>Mil. dol.</i>	<i>Mil. dol.</i>	<i>Mil. dol.</i>
Items subject to both duties and levies:					
Beef and veal:					
Six	(¹)	1.5	0.4	0.9	1.1
Three1	.5	.3	.7	.4
Items subject to duties only:					
Variety meats (offals): ²					
Six	14.2	34.4	42.5	50.9	58.4
Three	7.8	14.0	14.7	14.7	16.8
Items duty free:					
Tallow:					
Six	37.6	37.1	33.4	33.3	28.3
Three	2.3	7.3	6.1	5.2	3.6
Hides, skins: ³					
Six	24.0	31.6	17.8	33.7	54.4
Three	2.5	5.2	3.8	15.1	21.2

¹ Less than \$50,000.² Includes pork and other variety meats as well as beef variety meats.³ Primarily cattle hides until 1971 and 1972 when furskins and sheepskins became more important.

On the other hand, the restrictiveness of the CAP for fresh, chilled, and frozen meat when world supplies are more abundant has in the past contributed to a diversion of world exports to the United States.

Enlargement of the EC brings two major beef exporters (Ireland and Denmark) and one of the world's largest remaining unrestricted markets (the United Kingdom) within the protective framework of the CAP. For the Three there is already a net export surplus. It may be expected that the price and other incentives under the CAP will give a strong impetus to production in all these countries which will tend to reduce gradually the net deficit of the Nine.

The United States should continue to have a good market for its traditional exports, although British duties on beef livers will rise from 10 to 14 percent and on other beef variety meats from zero to 12 percent by 1978. On the other hand, the British duty on inedible tallow will be reduced from 10 percent to zero.

Dairy Products

How the CAP Works in the Six

The Producers.—Milk is the main source of daily cash income of many thousands of very small farms in the EC. According to EC agricultural census data for 1966-67 covering 6.4 million farms, 1.2 million or nearly one farm in five obtained 68 percent or more of its income from the production of bovine animals. The percentage ranges from 11 percent and 16 percent in Italy and Germany to over 30 percent in France, Belgium, and the Netherlands. Of these 1.2 million farms, 38 percent were less than 12 acres in size; 59 percent were less than 25 acres. Bovine animal production is also the leading enterprise of another 1.4 million farms, 33 percent of which were under 12 acres and 57 percent of which were under 25 acres. Most cattle in the EC serve the dual purpose of milk and meat production. The smaller farmers necessarily have to rely on milk production, which provides a daily cash return.

The CAP, therefore, aims to meet the income needs of these small farmers as well as provide a protected market for those EC members that export—mainly the Netherlands and France. The first regulations were adopted in 1964; present regulations date from 1968.

Pricing and Preference.—The pricing system for dairy products is extremely complex. The system is intended, through "intervention" purchases of butter, nonfat dry milk, and certain

cheese, through import protection by variable levies on all products, and through export subsidies, to achieve an average target price for whole milk (3.7 percent butterfat) delivered to the dairy. Whole milk itself, however, is not directly supported. The target price for whole milk, intervention prices for butter, nonfat dry milk, and cheese, and the threshold prices (minimum import prices) for various dairy products are shown below as of April 1972 (the beginning of the 1972-73 marketing year):

	<i>Cents per pound¹</i>
Target price:	
Whole milk	5.8
Intervention prices:	
Butter	88.6
Nonfat dry milk	26.6
Grana padano cheese	83.0
Parmesan cheese	90.1
Threshold prices:	
Whey powder	10.6
Nonfat dry milk	33.0
Dry whole milk	57.5
Evaporated milk	24.4
Condensed milk (with sugar)	32.6
Butter	99.1
Swiss cheese	83.7
Blue cheese	72.5
Parmesan cheese	112.0
Cheddar cheese	76.9
Gouda cheese	68.9
Lactose	21.2

¹ Prices are converted from units of account at \$1.08571 = UA 1.00

Prior to 1971 the intervention prices cited were not all applied uniformly throughout the EC, because one or more EC members insisted on prices a little higher or lower than the agreed "common" level. This problem reappeared in 1971 when floating exchange rates were introduced. For 1973-74, Germany and the Benelux countries will have a "common" nonfat dry milk price about 1 cent per pound lower than the level for other member states in order to offset partly the disruption of common pricing by monetary problems.

Variable import levies are calculated for all products monthly, and are revised more frequently for particular products if necessary. In the case of so-called pilot products, for which threshold prices are fixed, the levies equal the difference between the threshold price and the lowest corresponding c.i.f. price. For other dairy products levies are derived by making adjustments in the levies for the nearest corresponding pilot product. For fresh milk, which became subject to the CAP only in 1972, the levy is derived from the levies on butter and nonfat dry milk.

In order to mitigate the effect of the levy system on imports of Swiss cheeses from certain countries, the EC has agreed to charge a fixed duty, instead of a levy, on these cheeses when special conditions (especially minimum prices) are met and the imports are from certain countries (mainly European).

Production and Disposal.—Surpluses - especially of butter - have been a major problem for the Community. The Community has found it especially difficult to avoid price increases for dairy products because of the importance of milk in the income of millions of EC farmers.

Instead the EC has paid premiums for the slaughter of very small herds, paid premiums for not delivering milk to the dairy (it must be used on the farm or destroyed), paid subsidies for exports of butter and other dairy products, and has made butter available at low prices out of intervention stocks for processing, export, and feed use and for the armed forces and general consumption (if several months old). Intervention stocks have been donated to charitable institutions and to foreign countries as food aid.

In considering prices for 1973-74 the Commission reported that butter stocks in the Six increased by 157,000 tons in 1972, and that milk production in the Nine was currently exceeding consumption by 7-8 million tons. For 1973-74 the Council approved a small reduction in the butter

intervention price—offset by a much larger increase in the price of nonfat dry milk—and for the first time approved a general consumer subsidy for fresh butter of about 5.5 cents per pound.

Another important subsidy is paid to dairies to reduce the price of nonfat dry milk used in calf feed. In 1968-69, the first year of "common" prices for milk, the subsidy was 20 percent of the intervention price for nonfat dry milk. In 1972-73 the subsidy was 33 percent of the nonfat dry milk price, and in 1973-74 39 percent, thus the net cost of nonfat dry milk for feed in 1973-74 is 21 percent above the 1968-69 level compared to a 60-percent increase in cost (intervention price) for other uses. This subsidy has helped the EC avoid larger surpluses of nonfat dry milk, but has encouraged the production of milk-fed veal to the detriment of beef.

How the CAP Works in the Nine

As with other price-supported products, price differentials or dairy products operate in trade between the Three and the Six and as adjustments in levies and subsidies applicable between the Three and third countries. The price differentials are based on theoretical threshold price differences, however, rather than on intervention prices (table 10).

Table 10.—Price differential on specified commodities, EC Three, Feb. 1, 1973

Commodity	U.K.	Ireland	Denmark
	<i>Cents per pound</i>	<i>Cents per pound</i>	<i>Cents per pound</i>
Whey powder	0	0	0
Nonfat dry milk	0	0	0
Dry whole milk	17.17	4.82	2.73
Evaporated milk	4.95	1.39	.08
Condensed milk (with sugar)	² 5.94	² 1.67	² .09
Butter	54.14	15.21	8.60
Swiss cheese	18.82	5.29	2.99
Blue cheese	18.82	5.29	2.99
Parmesan cheese	14.13	3.97	2.26
Cheddar cheese	18.82	5.29	2.99
Gouda cheese	18.82	5.29	2.99
Lactose	0	0	0

¹ Converted from units of account at \$1.08571 = UA 1.00

² Plus a differential for sugar content.

Intervention prices compared to the "common" level were set as follows for February 1, 1973

	<u>Six</u>	<u>U.K.</u>	<u>Ireland</u>	<u>Denmark</u>
	<i>Cents per pound</i>	<i>Cents per pound</i>	<i>Cents per pound</i>	<i>Cents per pound</i>
Butter	91.60	37.46	76.39	83.00
Nonfat dry milk	26.60	26.60	26.60	26.60
Cheese	---	¹	¹	¹

¹ No intervention in the Three.

Perhaps the two most important consequences of the application of the CAP to the Three are the relatively greater encouragement to production of butter and other manufactured dairy products compared to direct consumption of fluid milk, and the substantial price increases that must be made by the Three, in particular the United Kingdom. These two factors can only aggravate the Community's dairy surplus problems.

Impact on the United States

The CAP has affected the United States primarily because the surpluses generated have been exported with a disruptive effect on world markets including the American market. Changes in the percentage of self-sufficiency for the most important dairy products (table 11) suggest that EC production and disposal policies were having some success, particularly in increasing consumption. Production had slowed somewhat in 1970 and 1971 but began to rise again in 1972. Butter stocks, which had been reduced from over 300,000 tons at the end of 1969 to 106,000 tons at the end of 1971, were back up to 400,000 tons at the end of 1972.

Table 11.—Self-sufficiency in nonfat dry milk, butter, and cheese for the Six

Commodity	EC	France	Netherlands	Belg/Lux	Germany	Italy
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Nonfat dry milk:						
Average:						
1956-60	97	131	76	100	93	100
Annual:						
1967-68	161	234	57	153	165	46
1968-69	149	226	38	164	160	61
1969-70	121	143	42	166	145	69
1970-71	132	145	47	176	182	65
Butter:						
Average:						
1956-60	101	106	180	96	94	81
Annual:						
1967-68	117	131	323	100	105	70
1968-69	113	119	350	109	104	63
1969-70	107	106	367	102	98	64
1970-71	105	107	345	95	96	65
Cheese:						
Average:						
1956-60	100	104	210	35	77	98
Annual:						
1967-68	104	109	259	54	83	94
1968-69	102	109	226	48	85	91
1969-70	102	111	218	49	86	88
1970-71	102	112	230	51	84	86

EC dairy policies have contributed to increased imports into the United States both directly in EC exports to the United States and indirectly by diverting to the United States products kept out of the EC by the levy system. U.S. imports of dairy products from the EC rose from \$37.6 million in 1967 to \$49.0 million in 1972, notwithstanding the tightening of U.S. import quotas during that period as necessary to protect domestic programs.

U.S. exports of dairy products to the Six in 1972 totaled less than \$1 million.

The extension of the CAP on dairy products to the United Kingdom, Ireland, and Denmark will, as mentioned above, aggravate the surplus problems of the Six by encouraging greater production of manufactured dairy products. The pattern of world trade will be further distorted as traditional suppliers to the U.K. market are displaced by internal EC production.

The most important of these traditional suppliers is New Zealand, who has a temporary guarantee:

The United Kingdom is authorized to import butter and cheese from New Zealand at special prices in the following quantities for 1972-77. After 1977 some further provision may be made for butter, but not for cheese.

Year

1973

1974

1975

1976

1977

Sugar

How the CAP Works in the Six

The Producers.—Sugar beets are grown in all EC countries. In addition the CAP makes provision for the cane sugar production of the French Overseas Departments.⁴ France and Belgium are the principal exporting members.

The number of sugar millers and refiners, however, is quite limited. Sugar marketing is dominated by three firms in Germany, two firms in the Netherlands, one in Belgium, one group of firms in Italy, and one group in France. There are less than two dozen major refining companies in the Six. The CAP therefore also includes a system of production quotas designed to preserve their interests. A levy system for sugar was introduced in 1967; the present system took effect in 1968.

Pricing and Preference.—Both target and intervention prices of sugar are pegged to the main production areas of northern France. Threshold prices, however, are fixed for the most distant point, Palermo, Sicily, at a level that will assure a preference for French sugar there. Higher intervention prices are permitted in Italy, by way of exception.

Intervention prices are fixed for refined sugar, raw cane sugar from the French Overseas Departments, and raw beet sugar. Refiners must meet a minimum beet price in their contracts with beet growers. In 1972-73 (beginning July 1) sugar prices were:

	Dollars ¹ per metric ton		Dollars ¹ per metric ton
Refined sugar:		Raw cane sugar intervention	217.25
Threshold price	293.68	(French Overseas Depts)	
Target price	266.54	Minimum beet price:	
Intervention price	253.40	Within quota	19.20
Italy	269.69	Italy	21.31
French Overseas Depts.	249.82	Over quota	11.29
Raw beet sugar intervention	215.51	Italy	13.41
Italy	230.50		

¹ Converted from units of account at UA 1.00 = \$1.08571

Sugar levies are calculated daily in a manner similar to that for grains. The Six have not extended preferential treatment to any third countries. This policy, however, may be reassessed in the light of the accession of the United Kingdom which has had special arrangements with its Commonwealth suppliers.

Production and Disposal.—In 1968 when the system of production quotas for each sugar factory or manufacturer was established, the total of the quotas was well in excess of levels indicated by previous production history.

Table 12.—Production quotas, production and disposition of refined sugar in the Six

Year	Sum of basic quotas	Production	Human consumption	Balance
	1,000 m.t.	1,000 m.t.	1,000 m.t.	1,000 m.t.
Average:				
1956-60		5,897	5,521	376
Annual:				
1967-68		6,600	5,820	780
1968-69	6,480	6,816	5,931	885
1969-70	6,480	7,434	6,065	1,369
1970-71	6,480	7,052	6,493	559
1971-72	6,480	8,095	6,280	1,815

Note: Data include French Overseas Departments.

⁴Guadeloupe, Martinique, Reunion, French Guiana.

As the quota system is presently operated in most EC countries, the refiner becomes liable to a tax or assessment on any production in excess of his base quota. In principle the amount of the tax should equal the cost per ton of export subsidies and other measures employed to dispose of sugar surpluses. (Surpluses are presently defined as quantities in excess of estimated human consumption or base quotas, whichever figure is larger. Small quantities are also used for feed and industrial use.) In fact, the EC Council has placed a ceiling on the tax rate well below the actual disposal cost. Moreover, 60 percent of the tax may be passed on to the beet grower. The refiner may also cut the minimum price to beet growers some 40 percent for beets used to produce sugar in excess of his base quota. If a refiner produces more than 135 percent of his base quota, the excess must be exported without benefit of subsidy. Losses on this account, however, may again be at least partly passed on to beet growers since the minimum beet price is also eliminated.

Premiums are available for dematuring sugar for use as animal feed.

Chemical manufacturers who use sugar as a raw material receive a subsidy to offset the higher cost imposed by the Community support system.

Export subsidies are paid on sugar and molasses and on the sugar content of products containing sugar.

Subsidy rates, available on request, are published regularly. However, subsidy rates may also be and often are established by tender and are not published. Subsidized sales may be authorized even when the published subsidy rate is zero. (This has been of particular importance in the case of molasses.)

How the CAP Works in the Nine

Sugar prices fixed for the new member states for 1972-73 are as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>U.K.</u>	<u>Ireland</u>	<u>Denmark</u>
	<i>Dollars¹ per metric ton</i>	<i>Dollars¹ per metric ton</i>	<i>Dollars¹ per metric ton</i>
Intervention prices:			
Refined sugar	205.85	228.65	253.40
Raw beet sugar	160.68	194.34	230.50
Minimum beet price:			
Within quota	15.51	17.32	19.20
Over quota	11.29	11.29	11.29

¹ Converted from units of account at \$1.08571 = UA 1.00

U.K. import commitments to Commonwealth Sugar Agreement countries continue unchanged to February 25, 1975, except that the price paid for raw cane sugar, c.i.f. U.K. ports under the agreement, shall be:

	<i>Dollars per metric ton</i>
2/1/73 to 6/30/73	161.55
7/1/73 to 6/30/74	171.33
7/1/74 to 2/28/75	181.10

In order to provide some comparability of aid during this period any EC refiner may receive a subsidy to buy raw cane sugar from the French Overseas Departments as follows:

	<i>Dollars per metric tons</i>
2/1/73 to 6/30/73	10.10
7/1/73 to 6/30/74	7.38
7/1/74 to 2/28/75	4.67

New arrangements for less developed Commonwealth countries are to be negotiated by 1975. Price differentials used in trade for sugar and sugar products between the Three and the Six and as adjustments in EC levies and subsidies on trade by the Three with third countries are:

	<u>Refined</u>	<u>Raw</u>
	<i>Dollars per metric ton</i>	<i>Dollars per metric ton</i>
United Kingdom	4.76	5.49
Ireland	2.48	2.12
Denmark	0	0

Base quotas for the Nine are set at:

	<i>Thousand metric tons</i>
Germany	1,750
France	2,400
Italy	1,230
Netherlands	550
Belgium/Lux.	550
United Kingdom	900
Ireland	150
Denmark	290
Total	7,820

Impact on the United States

While the United States does not export sugar, it has been affected by EC sugar regulations in several ways. The emergence of the EC of Six as an important sugar exporter has added to the pressures on other import markets in years when world sugar supplies have been abundant. The depressing effect of EC exports on free world market prices has been reflected also in the levies imposed by the EC on the sugar sirup added to canned fruit. EC regulations have led to the sale of subsidized molasses and other products to the United States, and have established import licenses for sugar beet pulp, which the United States has exported to the EC for feed.

The accession of the United Kingdom, Denmark, and Ireland is important to the United States especially in terms of the restructuring of world trade as some of the Commonwealth suppliers are displaced by other EC members in the British market.

How the CAP Works in the Six Olive Oil

The Producers.—Olive oil is produced and consumed largely in Italy. Because of its high price it is not strictly competitive with other oils. The CAP therefore is intended mainly to preserve the market in Italy. The support system for olive oil was introduced in 1966.

Pricing and Preference.—A market target price is fixed at a level intended to make olive oil available to consumers at "reasonable" (though higher than world market) prices. This market target price is achieved with the aid of market intervention and variable import levies. Since the market target price is considered an inadequate income guarantee, the CAP further provides for a direct payment to bring the total return up to a producer target price. For 1972-73 these prices are:

	<i>Dollars¹ per metric ton</i>
Producer target price	1,354
Market target price	864
Intervention price	786

¹ Converted from units on account at \$1.08571 = UA 1.00

Preferential reductions in the levy are granted to several Mediterranean countries that are important suppliers of olive oil. In the case of Greece this is done by establishing a separate levy based on Greek prices. For other countries a token reduction in the regular levy is granted, plus a somewhat larger reduction if the exporting country raises its price by an equivalent amount.

Production and Disposal.—Subsidies are provided to canners of fish and other products to allow them to use olive oil at world market prices.

Export subsidies are also available as necessary.

How the CAP Works in the Nine

Enlargement of the Community required no transitional measures for olive oil. The full levy system was adopted by the new members on February 1, 1973.

The new members have delayed, for the time being, adoption of preferences for Mediterranean countries pending renegotiation of some of the agreements involved.

Impact on the United States

While the direct impact of the CAP for olive oil on the United States is marginal, EC efforts to support the olive oil market are sometimes raised as grounds for taxing or otherwise restricting imports of other vegetable oils and oil bearing materials.

Oilseeds and Oilseed Products

How the CAP Works in the Six

The Producers.—Oilseed production in 1972-73 is reported at over 1 million tons. Net oilseed imports, however, have been on the order of 6-7 million tons.

In 1972-73 rapeseed accounted for 91 percent of EC production of oilseeds; most of the remainder is sunflowerseed. Seventy percent of the rapeseed production is in France, and another 24 percent in Germany. Virtually all imports enter the EC duty free under GATT concessions granted in 1961-62, prior to the CAP. In short the CAP for oilseeds did not and cannot provide the kind of protection afforded to other products, such as grains. EC oilseed regulations took effect in 1967.

Pricing and Preference.—Community preference is established by paying a subsidy to EC oilseed crushers for the purchase of domestic rapeseed and sunflowerseed. EC market prices for domestic rapeseed and sunflowerseed have been maintained at levels well above world market prices by government purchasing at intervention prices and by the payment of the subsidy which bridges the gap between the higher domestic price and the world market price at which imported oilseeds are available. The gap is measured by the target price in Genoa minus the c.i.f. price of imports at Rotterdam, and is therefore exaggerated for the main producing areas where domestic prices are lower than at Genoa.

The pricing structure is illustrated below:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Rapeseed</u>	<u>Sunflowerseed</u>
	<i>Dollars¹ per metric ton</i>	<i>Dollars¹ per metric ton</i>
Target price (Genoa)	226.37	228.54
Intervention price (Genoa)	219.86	222.03
Intervention price (Bourges)	202.81	203.68
World price (Rotterdam)		
July 1972	121.21	152.70
Subsidy (1 - 4)	105.16	75.84

¹ Converted from units of account at \$1.08571 = UA 1.00

In Italy there is a further small payment to crushers to offset alleged higher costs. Community preference has been effective in terms of encouraging EC production of oilseeds (able 13).

Table 13.—Oilseeds production in the Six

Year	Area	Yield	Production
	<i>1,000 hectares</i>	<i>100 kg/ha.</i>	<i>1,000 tons</i>
1967-68	306	20	626
1968-69	356	20	697
1969-70	409	18	737
1970-71	478	18	806
1971-72	496	21	918
1972-73	517	22	1,025

Since imports of oilseeds and oilcake are admitted duty free, tariff preferences are not possible. The EC has under consideration, however, a scheme whereby certain preferred suppliers—notably associated African countries—would be guaranteed a specified price for a given quantity of their oilseed (peanut) exports to the EC. If world prices should fall below the agreed price, the EC would indirectly make up the difference with respect to its imports by financial aid in some form.

Production and Disposal.—Export subsidies are available as needed.

How the CAP Works in the Nine

Oilseed production in the Three is minimal, but support is available; in particular the subsidies to crushers are available for the purchase of rapeseed and sunflowerseed on the continent.

Impact on the United States

The United States is the major supplier to the EC of soybeans, which comprise about two-thirds of EC oilseed imports. U.S. exports of soybeans and soybean cake to the Six grew fourfold from \$204 million in 1962 to \$818 million in 1972 and accounted for most of the increase in U.S. agricultural exports to the EC over that period. This unusual growth reflects the strong EC demand for inexpensive feeds and the free access to the EC market afforded by the EC's GATT commitments.

On the other hand some Community interests have remained concerned that free access of inexpensive oilseeds and oilseed products would somehow undermine other parts of the CAP, especially the market for high-cost EC feedgrains. The EC has therefore considered a number of ways to curtail oilseed imports, notwithstanding GATT commitments:

- Imposition of a tax on both domestic and imported products. The tax rate might differ, for example, as between soybean products and rapeseed products.
- Negotiation of an international commodity agreement, whereby all importing countries would apply variable levies to enforce a negotiated world price level.
- Application of countervailing duties on imported products found to be, or presumed to be, subsidized directly or indirectly. (Such duties have, in fact, been imposed on sunflower oil from East Europe and castor oil from Brazil when the price of the oil was deemed to be abnormally low in relation to the price of the oilseed.)

Another proposal advanced by the French in 1973 when world market prices rose to unusually high levels was to provide subsidies for soybeans similar to those now granted to EC crushers of rapeseed and sunflowerseed. Soybeans are now grown only experimentally in Europe, but could be grown commercially if subsidized sufficiently. Some French estimates are that up to 300,000 tons could be produced within 3 years.

Cottonseed

How the CAP Works

EC production of cotton—all in Italy—is so small that cotton was not defined as an agricultural product in the Treaty of Rome. In order to provide some assistance, therefore, it was necessary to provide aid to cottonseed rather than cotton. The aid consists of a direct payment of about \$35 per acre.⁵ The aid was initiated in 1971.

Impact on the United States

About 9,000 acres were devoted to Italian cotton production in 1972-73. Total cotton production was estimated at 900 metric tons.

The United States exports little cottonseed, but cottonseed oil exports are important: \$7 million to the Six and another \$7 million to the Three in 1972.

The United States exported \$70 million of cotton to the Nine in 1972. The EC is considering a scheme for cotton, like that mentioned for peanuts, whereby preferred (African) suppliers would be guaranteed a specific price on a certain quantity of exports to the EC.

Flax and Hemp

How the CAP Works

Flax and hemp are minor crops grown for fiber, although support obviously also benefits flaxseed and hempseed oil. Flax production in 1972 is estimated at 66,400 metric tons, 80 percent of which is in France. Smaller amounts are grown elsewhere in the Community, primarily in Belgium and the Netherlands. Belgium is the leading processor. EC hemp production in 1972 totaled 5,400 tons, nearly all in France.

Support has been provided since 1970 in the form of direct payments, equivalent in 1972-73 to \$59 per acre of flax and \$51 per acre of hemp.

These subsidies were increased 11 percent for 1973-74.

Impact on the United States

The CAP for flax and hemp has had little impact on U.S. exports so far, particularly in view of the small quantities produced.

U.S. exports to the Six of flaxseed and linseed oil totaled \$25.9 million and \$2.5 million, respectively, in 1972. Another \$2.0 million of linseed oil was exported to the Three in 1972. The level of these exports, however, has depended more on the U.S. price and quantities available for export than on EC policies.

Tobacco

How the CAP Works in the Six

The Producers.—Tobacco is grown in Italy, France, Germany, and Belgium. In 1972 production totaled 142,000 metric tons, 59 percent in Italy and 33 percent in France. In these latter countries production, trade, and manufacture of tobacco has been in the hands of government monopolies. As a condition to the establishment of a CAP for tobacco in 1970, these governments agreed to relinquish their legal control over leaf tobacco production and wholesale trade by 1976. The CAP for tobacco was adopted mainly to meet Italian interest in Community support for this product.

⁵80 units of account per hectare for 1972-73 at UA1.00 = \$1.08571.

Pricing and Preference.—Over 60 percent of EC tobacco consumption is imported, subject to fixed import duties bound in GATT. Community preference is therefore established by subsidies rather than by variable levy import protection. The EC fixes a “standard” or “norm” price, which is a producer target price, for each of 20 types or groups of tobacco types. An intervention price is fixed for each of these types at 90 percent of the standard price. Intervention prices, when first established in 1970, were some 15 percent above the prices received in 1969 by growers. Intervention prices, moreover, are considerably above the prices of comparable imported tobacco.

Therefore, in order to assure the purchase of domestic tobaccos, a premium is paid to buyers of European Community domestic leaf. The buyer's premium ranges from 60 to 80 percent of the intervention price for most types. Hence, it not only assures that domestic tobacco is competitive in price with lower quality imported tobacco, but it makes EC domestic tobacco far cheaper than it used to be before the CAP entered into force.

The import duty is divided into two classifications. The rate is 15 percent subject to a maximum of 70 units of account per 100 kg. (38¢/lb.)⁶ on tobacco valued at more than 280 UA per 100 kg. (\$1.53/lb.). This classification was originally intended to cover only cigar wrapper leaf, but now includes increasing amounts of partially processed cigarette leaf. The rate for the remaining classification is 23 percent subject to a maximum of 33 UA/100 kg. (18¢/lb.)⁶ and a minimum of 28 UA/100 kg. (15¢/lb.)⁶. The majority of U.S. tobacco now enters at 33 UA/100 kg.

Twenty-one percent (in 1971) of EC tobacco imports by volume, however, are subject to no duties or restrictions because they originate in countries with whom the EC has preferential trading arrangements. The principal preferential suppliers are Greece, Turkey, and the EC's African associates.

Production and Disposal.—The abandonment of monopoly controls over production in France and Italy and the replacement of the monopolies' administratively guaranteed market by high premiums to buyers led the EC to adopt provisions to prevent an excessive increase in support costs. The tobacco CAP provides that if quantities purchased by intervention agencies exceed a specified percentage of production, the EC Council may decide, for the varieties in question, such measures as a cut in the intervention price or a limit on intervention purchases, and in an extreme case a cut in the buyer's premium.

Provision is also made for export subsidies. Export subsidies were announced for the first time in 1973 for two types.

Another factor affecting the consumption of tobacco is the excise tax policy applicable to cigarettes and other manufactured tobacco products. In Germany, which bought 58 percent of U.S. tobacco exports to the Six in 1972, the excise tax has been based on the quantity of cigarettes produced, whereas in other EC countries the tax has been based on value—a procedure which discourages the use of high priced raw materials such as the United States supplies. The EC is now trying to standardize the tax system and has agreed so far that excise taxes must be at least 25 percent on a value basis.

How the CAP Works in the Nine

Since none of the new EC members produces tobacco EC regulations were adopted in full on February 1, 1973. Transitional arrangements exist only in respect of the tariff. In the United Kingdom, however, the principal charges applied to tobacco imports are fiscal charges rather than customs duties *per se*. The Accession Treaty requires no adjustment in these charges until 1976 or later—until agreement is reached on standardization of excise tax systems. The U.K. fiscal charge must then be converted to an internal tax. No agreement has been attempted, however, even within the Six on standardization of tax rates.

Preferences extended by the United Kingdom to less developed Commonwealth suppliers also remain unchanged for the moment. The EC is now preparing, however, for negotiations with the less developed countries presently associated either with the Six or with the United Kingdom with a view to combining these preferential systems. The Three must also grant the preferences extended by the Six to Mediterranean suppliers.

⁶Converted at UA 1.00 = \$1.20635.

Impact on the United States

The United States has been concerned that EC tobacco policies will lead to an expansion of EC production, and will induce manufacturers to shift to cheaper types of tobacco and to tobacco from preferred suppliers. The expansion of EC production, which had been declining is already evident (table 14).

Table 14.—Tobacco production in the Six

Year	Area	Yield	Production
	<i>1,000 hectares</i>	<i>100 kg/ha.</i>	<i>1,000 tons</i>
Average:			
1956-60	88.4	17.5	155.1
Annual:			
1967	77.6	18.6	144.6
1968	76.3	17.7	135.1
1969	70.1	19.0	133.3
1970	66.0	20.5	135.5
1971	67.5	19.8	133.9
1972	71.7	19.8	141.8

U.S. exports of tobacco to the Six have shown significant growth—to \$168.5 million in 1972 compared to \$149.0 million in 1967 and \$105.5 million in 1962. However, the increase since 1967 is 13 percent compared to a 44 percent increase in U.S. tobacco exports to the rest of the world.

U.S. exports of tobacco to the Three totaled \$169.2 million in 1972, of which \$132.6 million went to the United Kingdom. In considering the impact of EC tobacco policies on U.S. exports to the enlarged Community, several factors stand out: (1) the market in the Three, which is as large as the market in the Six, will be affected by buyer's premiums for the use of lower cost tobaccos; (2) the number of preferential suppliers will be increased within a few years by the combining of U.K. and EC preferential systems; and (3) an excise tax system based to some extent on value will be applied to the new members as well as the Six. The combined effect of these policies seems likely to lead to increased use of cheaper leaf, where possible from domestic production.

Fruits and Vegetables

How the CAP Works in the Six

The Producers.—Obviously all EC members have an interest in the fruit and vegetable sector. The specific products in which they have an interest, however, vary from country to country (table 15).

Table 15.—Fruit and vegetable production in the Six as percent of consumption, 1970-71

Commodity	EC	Italy	France	Germany	Netherlands	Belg/Lux
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
All vegetables	99	111	95	47	88	117
Fruit, ex. citrus	88	120	101	54	82	67
Apples	99	113	141	61	96	82
Pears	102	125	103	52	113	94
Peaches	102	135	108	9	0	8
Citrus fruit	52	125	1	0	0	0

Pricing and Preference.—Fruits and vegetables have clearly not been given the priority for protection that has been allotted to grains and livestock products. This situation is owing to the fewer number of farmers involved, the diversity of specialized interests, and other factors. However, while the first regulations governing fruits and vegetables were adopted in 1962, major new provisions have been added every few years after that in order to strengthen the support and protection afforded.

Import duties apply to all products, and for many the rates are bound in GATT.

Since 1962 the most important fresh products have been further protected from import competition by "reference prices," which in effect serve as minimum import prices. When the price, after certain adjustments, of an imported product from a particular country is found to be selling below the reference price, the EC imposes an offsetting "compensatory tax" on that product when imported from the country in question. Compensatory taxes have been applied relatively infrequently and never yet against American products because the latter have been relatively high priced. Since this system was first implemented, however, it has been made more automatic in its application; reference prices have been extended to more products and have been raised to higher levels. These changes combined with two devaluations of the dollar greatly increase the likelihood that American products will be affected in the future.

In 1967 the EC introduced a support system which functions in the first instance through producer organizations. Member states give aid for establishing producer groups that are able to hold their members produce off the market at price levels not to exceed ceilings set by the member states. In addition, for the most important products (approximately the same products for which reference prices are fixed), the EC Council fixes "base prices" and "purchase prices" each year—the former an average of recent market prices, the latter a considerably lower figure at which under certain conditions member states would begin to buy up produce withheld from the market by the producer groups. In effect the system seeks to provide more even marketing of fruits and vegetables with government intervention if necessary at distress prices. This system, too, has been strengthened by easing the conditions for government intervention, by increasing the number of products covered by base prices and purchase prices, and by increasing these prices.

Until very recently processed fruits and vegetables had not been brought completely within the Common Agricultural Policy. The common external tariff applies in all cases, and is often fairly high (20 percent or more ad valorem).

In addition, for products packed with added sugar or sirup, there is a variable levy on the calculated added sugar content. This levy is now changed every 3 months and is relatively low during periods when world sugar prices are high as at present. On the other hand the method used in calculating the quantity of added sugar does not permit the importer to know in advance what the total levy will be. Hence the system tends to be far more restrictive than it appears.

Agreement was reached only in June 1973 on a Community-wide system of protection to replace national quantitative restrictions that have been applied to a greater or lesser extent by each member state to processed fruits and vegetables. The common system will establish minimum import prices for sensitive products including citrus juice, canned peaches and tomatoes, and tomato concentrates. The EC Council has also adopted and implemented "escape clauses" under which, if the EC has difficulty marketing a product, imports may be restricted by licenses. Licensing has been applied to restrict imports of apples when domestic production was in surplus and to restrict imports of tomato concentrates which were said to cause difficulty for the marketing of domestic tomatoes and tomato products.

Preferential tariffs apply to many fruits and vegetables. Duty restrictions vary depending on the product of the country of origin. In the case of citrus fruit, most of the Community's imports enter from Mediterranean countries at preferential rates ranging from 20 to 60 percent of the most-favored-nation rates. In June 1973 the EC Council voted to reduce the preferential rate further for Spain and Israel to 40 percent of the MFN rate. The reductions have been granted on the condition that during the main period of Community marketing (when reference prices apply), the prices are maintained by the exporting countries at specified levels somewhat above applicable reference prices. This provision was to be simplified in mid-1973 by an increase in reference prices in proportion to the increase in the margin of preference. The effect of this arrangement is to guarantee a high unit profit to the preferred supplier during months when reference prices apply and to assure a price preference on the EC market in other months. In either case the arrangement affords a commercial advantage to the preferred supplier.

Production and Disposal.—EC fruit and vegetable marketing is intended to function insofar as possible through producer groups. Aid to their formation and operation is a basic part of

the CAP. At present, producer groups account for only about 30 percent of EC production of fruits and vegetable.

When surpluses are withdrawn from the market, they may be donated to charity or provided to institutional feeding. They may also be made available to the processing industry at low cost. As a result EC processed fruits and vegetables can be offered on world markets at low prices even without an export subsidy. In the case of Italian oranges, for which marketing methods are said to be inadequate, the EC has authorized the payment of special subsidies, not only for processing but also for marketing fresh oranges within the EC.

Since 1970 export subsidies have been made available for fresh fruits and vegetables. Export subsidies have been available for certain processed products since 1966 on a national basis on the request of a member state government. Since 1970 processed products have been eligible for export subsidies on a Community-wide basis.

How the CAP Works in the Nine

In adopting the CAP for fruits and vegetables, the Three will eliminate import duties between themselves and the Six and will adopt the common external tariff in five annual steps generally beginning January 1, 1974.

All other elements of the CAP went into force in the Three with no transition on February 1, 1973.

Quantitative restrictions maintained by the Three on fresh fruits and vegetables had to be eliminated on that date. The Treaty of Accession provided that, if when these restrictions were removed, producer prices in the new members were higher than the base prices in the EC, the new members could replace the quantitative restrictions with a surcharge on imports equal in principle to the price difference. The surcharge is to be phased out in equal stages by 1978. It is presently applied on fresh apples and pears at very high initial levels, and is adjusted in a discriminatory manner against third countries. For example, for the August-December period which is important to U.S. trade, 1973 U.K. charges on fresh pears are approximately equivalent—for normal c.i.f. prices—to:

<u>Item</u>	<u>On U.S. pears</u>	<u>On Italian pears</u>
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Custom duty	2.5	2.5
Surcharge	23.0	23.0
Adjustment	10.5	-2.5
Total	36.0	23.0

Impact on the United States

U.S. exports of fruits and vegetables fluctuate to some extent with available supplies. In general exports have increased (table 16).

Table 16.—Average U.S. exports of fruits, vegetables, and nuts to the Six

Commodity	1961-63	1964-66	1967-69	1970-72
	<i>Million dollars</i>	<i>Million dollars</i>	<i>Million dollars</i>	<i>Million dollars</i>
Fresh fruits	19.8	22.4	22.0	21.2
Citrus	18.5	19.8	20.7	20.3
Dried fruits	8.1	9.2	8.2	11.0
Fruit juices	6.4	4.3	8.5	11.7
Canned fruit	25.8	30.8	18.7	22.2
Other fruit	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.0
Vegetables	25.1	24.4	16.2	23.4
Nuts	2.4	3.3	5.5	27.0
Total	88.9	95.9	80.2	117.5

The five main problems raised for U.S. exports by EC policies on fruits and vegetables are:

(1) Reference prices apply to fresh fruits, including among others oranges, lemons, apples, pears, grapes. U.S. prices have been above reference prices so far, but reference prices are rising and U.S. prices have dropped with dollar devaluation so that the possibility that U.S. products will be affected is greatly increased.

(2) Recently agreed minimum import prices on certain processed fruits and vegetables may lead to taxes or restrictions on U.S. products. Implementing regulations have not yet been adopted.

(3) Export subsidies have resulted in unusual offers of EC apples at low prices in Latin America and, in earlier years, in Scandinavia. Subsidies on processed tomato products have increased competition for U.S. products in Canada our principal U.S. export market. Concern was expressed in 1972 by U.S. exporters at the high level of EC export subsidies then on almonds.

(4) Preferential import duties on oranges have contributed to a 50-percent drop in U.S. sales to the EC of Six from 1969 to 1972. U.S. sales to the rest of the world increased over this period.

(5) Levies on the sugar added to canned fruit have made it impossible for traders to determine in advance the amount of import charges to be imposed on canned fruit sales to the EC.

Hops

Eighty five percent of Community hops production is in Germany. Imports are subject to fixed duties. In December 1972 the EC authorized an annual payment, for the 1971 crop, at 250 UA⁷ per hectare (\$110 per acre). If surpluses arise, the regulations provide, the EC could limit this aid to a specified area. Quality standards and certification are also required for both domestic and imported products.

Hops production in 1972 was estimated at 34,000 tons for the Six, of which 30,300 tons was grown in Germany. Another 10,200 tons was produced in the United Kingdom in 1972. U.S. exports of hops to the Six amounted to \$4.6 million in 1972, and \$2.2 million to the Three. The United States also imports hops from the EC: \$9.2 million in 1972, of which \$8.6 million came from Germany.

Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Flowers

Protection for domestic seed producers is provided primarily through the registration and quality certification of desired varieties. In principle, no seeds can be marketed in the EC without prior growth trials and acceptance on EC varietal lists. Import duties are zero or low.

Imports of seed corn may be subject to a compensatory tax if priced below a reference price. Third countries that guarantee to respect this price may be exempted from the tax.

For certain grass seeds and flaxseed the EC provides a direct payment to producers. The payment is large: from 6 to 82 percent of U.S. prices as of July 1972 when the first subsidies took effect.

U.S. exports of field and garden seeds in 1972 totaled \$15.4 million to the Six and \$3.3 million to the Three.

The Netherlands, Italy, and France are major exporters of cut flowers. The Dutch are the largest producers and exporters of flower bulbs. Quality standards apply for flower bulbs as well as minimum export prices.

Flower bulbs are a major EC export to the United States. U.S. imports in 1972 of flower bulbs totaled \$17.9 million from the Six and minor amounts from the United Kingdom.

Wine

France and Italy are the major wine producers, accounting for 48 percent and 45 percent, respectively, of the production of the Six in 1970-71. Important production areas, however, are also found in Germany and Luxembourg. France in particular is a major importer as well as exporter of wine. Imports are mainly less expensive wines imported in large containers. Exports are more largely bottled quality wines.

⁷Converted at UA 1.00 = \$1.08571.

Wine production has always been highly protected in the EC, and it was therefore difficult to devise a common policy that would facilitate intra-Community trade. Regulations requiring the collection of statistics date from 1962. Production and marketing regulations were initiated in 1970.

To facilitate removal of intra-EC trade barriers the Community was divided into five regions. Different production standards apply in each region. Government intervention, primarily in the form of aid to storage, may be granted in any region when average producer prices for any of six types of wine fall below a specified level.

Protection against imports from third countries is provided by a host of measures including certification as to production methods, reference prices and compensatory taxes, and the common external tariff. In practice, the compensatory taxes have an effect comparable to variable levies. Certain countries, however, are exempt for particular types of wine for which these countries have agreed to respect the reference price. In addition, imports from a number of countries receive a preferential duty rate.

The new members of the EC do not produce wine.

Wine is a major export of the EC to the United States. U.S. imports of wine from the EC totaled \$148 million in 1972, up from \$44 million in 1962. EC restrictions (including national restrictions before 1970) have largely excluded U.S. wines from the EC market.

Silk

On behalf of Italian silk production, the EC instituted a subsidy in 1972: \$32.57 per box of silk-worm eggs.

Fish

Fishing and fish marketing fall under the purview of the Common Agricultural Policy.

One basic area of regulation concerns equal access of member states to each other's fishing grounds except for certain areas reserved for coastal fishing. The EC Council may also regulate fishing seasons and the type of equipment used. Provision is made for financial assistance to fleet modernization, research and development, etc.

The second basic area of regulation concerns marketing and market support. Aid may be provided to producer groups that undertake market support or stabilization by withholding fish from the market.

Government market support is limited to the principal varieties of fresh, chilled, and frozen fish. Government support is based on the establishment each year of an orientation price (which may have seasonal variations) at the wholesale level, or for tuna, an average producer price. Government support may then take various forms—reimbursement of producer groups for withdrawal of certain fresh fish from the market, purchase of sardines and anchovies, aid to private storage of certain frozen varieties, and deficiency payments for tuna.

Protection against imports is provided by the common external tariff and for certain varieties by reference prices. Imports whose prices are calculated to be below their reference price may be suspended, or limited, or subject to a compensatory tax. In a few instances, the EC has authorized member states to retain national quantitative restrictions.

Export subsidies are available.

U.S. exports of fresh and processed fish in 1972 totaled \$23 million to the Six, and \$28 million to the Three. The most important varieties were salmon and shrimp.

Other Agricultural Products

Subject to the CAP

In 1968 the EC Council agreed that most of the remaining products defined in the Rome Treaty as agricultural require no particular support or protection beyond that afforded by the common external tariff. Accordingly, a regulation was drawn up which provided that henceforth these products would be subject to common policy (no national restrictions or supports could apply), and only

the common external tariff would apply. The EC now proposes to amend this policy by providing export subsidies for breeding animals.

Some other commodities subject to this regulation, but not eligible for export subsidies are peas, beans, and lentils, dates, tropical nuts, cocoa, coffee, tea, spices, inedible tallow, meatmeat and feeds and feeding materials not containing grains or milk.

Not Yet Subject to the CAP

A few agricultural products still remain subject to national regulation. Generally they are considered sensitive enough by one or two member states that the EC could not provide for free trade with tariff protection only. Yet the EC members as a whole have so far been unwilling to provide for Community-wide support or protection. However, market regulations are being planned for several of these products.

The most important agricultural products not yet covered by the CAP are sheep, mutton, and lamb, horsemeat, potatoes, dehydrated alfalfa, chicory, honey, bananas, and alcohol. Of these products, the EC Council has agreed to establish a regulation for alcohol in the near future. This regulation is to include export subsidies for whiskey, retroactive to August 1, 1973.

Nonagricultural Products

The EC has also provided that a wide range of processed foods and industrial products such as starches and chemicals are also subject to variable import levies and export subsidies corresponding to the levies and subsidies that would apply to the agricultural ingredients. That is to offset the higher cost of EC-supported grains, milk, sugar, and eggs, EC manufacturers of products like candy and chocolate, biscuits, noodles, cake mixes, cereal or milk-based baby food, breakfast food, other processed foods, starches, and glazings are protected not only by a fixed tariff but also by a variable levy on the grain, milk, or sugar contained in these products. The manufacturer may also obtain an export subsidy on the grain, milk, sugar, or eggs contained in the manufactured product.

EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES AND THE CAP

Just as the elimination of trade barriers between the member states requires agreement on the price support levels to be applied in each member state, so the maintenance of these price relationships requires stable exchange rates. Otherwise intra-Community customs charges must be reintroduced.

For example in 1969, France devalued the franc 12.5 percent. A product supported at an intervention price of 100 francs in France could upon devaluation be shipped to an intervention agency in another member state and sold for the equivalent of 112.5 francs. Or it could be exported with a subsidy to a third country and reimported into another member state with a levy and still be sold more profitably than in France.

Similarly a Frenchman would have had to pay 112.5 francs for an imported product that should cost only 100 francs. Therefore rather than change French support prices abruptly for products subject to intervention prices, France applied offsetting export taxes and import subsidies for years both in trade with other member states and in trade with third countries. Support levels were raised in stages over this period to restore the relationships required by common pricing.

In 1969, Germany revalued the mark upward by 8.5 percent. A product supported in Germany at an intervention price of 100 marks could be imported from other member states and third countries who could sell it to Germany after revaluation for the equivalent of 91.50 marks (levy paid in the case of third countries). Germany, however, in contrast with France, agreed to reduce support prices almost immediately to the "common" level. Germany was authorized to compensate farmers for the lower prices by means of special payments for structural and social assistance for 4 years.

In May 1971 Germany and the Netherlands found it necessary to allow their currencies to float (upward in value). This time the international monetary situation seemed likely to continue unstable; therefore it was not possible to adjust support prices. Consequently Germany and the Netherlands instituted a system of import surcharges and supplementary export subsidies on products affected by the price support system.

common prices, as well as import levies, export subsidies, and other payments are denominated in "units of account," then officially equal to the United States dollar. Hence the unit of monetary surcharge or subsidy needed to offset the floating of the mark or the Dutch guilder in relation to the unit of account was calculated weekly from the percentage change in these currencies in relation to the dollar.

Under the Smithsonian Agreement of December 1971 new exchange rates were fixed for the dollar. However, it was not until May 1972 that the parity between the dollar and the unit of account was fixed to \$1.0857 = UA 1.00. As a consequence, variable levies, calculated in units of account, then automatically increased on products priced in dollars and the monetary surcharge cut. For example, a shipment valued at \$100 before devaluation might pay a levy of \$80 and a surcharge in Germany of \$13.57. After devaluation the same shipment would pay a levy of \$88.57 and a surcharge of \$5.

Since, with floating exchange rates, no two member state currencies necessarily float up or down by the same percentage, different surcharges and subsidies may be necessary between each member state and each other member state and third countries for the same product. At one point, in January 1973 following the second dollar devaluation, the EC Commission was calculating 56 different surcharges for each product.

This system broke down because the Commission found itself unable to publish the changes on a daily basis. Two revisions were made by June 1973 to reduce the number of calculations necessary and to transfer the responsibility for calculation to the member states as far as possible. Nevertheless the system is highly vulnerable to further monetary pressures and the member states are largely unwilling or unable to consider price adjustments to restore common pricing. A movement in this direction was made at the end of April 1973, when Germany agreed to a 61 percent part of the 1973-74 price increases agreed for the milk sector and Italy agreed to raise prices 61 percent.

On June 29, 1973, Germany announced 5.5 percent revaluation of the mark, so that yet another adjustment in the system was necessary in order to leave German price levels unaffected.

A permanent solution may await, as Germany insists, an EC agreement on monetary union, in which there is either a single currency or all currencies are interchangeable at fixed rates. Monetary union, however, implies that no EC member can devalue or revalue to fight a depression or curb inflation, or for any other reason. So far, no EC country has been willing to renounce this

In the meantime, the surcharge system and changes in the dollar = unit of account relation imply an automatic increase in variable levies to offset any benefits the United States might expect to gain from devaluation. For example, on March 1, 1973, a German importer of U.S. corn would have paid a levy per ton of DM 139.81, adjusted for monetary changes to DM 143.94. At 1970 exchange rates, the German importer would have paid a lower levy, with no adjustments, of DM 139.81. Monetary adjustments correspond to a 61-percent increase in levies in this case.

CONSUMER PROTECTION

Consumer protection legislation remains on a national basis, although the Community is making an effort to standardize national laws in a wide variety of areas.

In the field of animal health the Community has so far adopted directives to standardize national laws governing intra-Community trade and trade with third countries in cattle, pigs and sheep, from these animals, and poultry and poultry meat. The directives concern health standards for trade in live animals, slaughter and meat cutting, and inspection of animals and meat.

In the field of plant health there is little Community legislation to date except for a directive limiting residue levels in the use of diphenyl as a preservative on citrus fruit. The Commission has been working for many years, however, to reach agreement on the use of pesticides and other agricultural chemicals.

In the field of food health the Community has agreed on recognized lists of food colors, preservatives, and antioxidants. Directives are under study concerning emulsifiers, stabilizers,

and many other chemical additives. In addition there are a great many proposals to set Community standards for the manufacture and packaging of specific products such as chocolate and confectionery, fruit juices, soups, jams and jellies, butter, margarine, bread, noodles and macaroni, honey, and beer.

The Community has also adopted directives regulating or restricting the use of additives in animal feeds.

REFORM OF THE CAP

In designing the CAP the member states had in mind the primary need to eliminate trade barriers inside the Community. Consequently, the CAP aims above all to regulate prices. However, it became apparent within a few years that a price policy alone could not at the same time promote efficiency and maintain the income of very small farms, or increase prices of farm products at a pace with rising costs without adding to inflation and surpluses.

In December 1968 the Commission published a memorandum to the Council recommending large and expensive programs to reform the structure of farming in the EC. The memorandum—known as the “Mansholt Plan” after Sicco Mansholt, EC Commission Vice President and from 1958 to 1972 Commissioner with responsibility for agriculture—called for the expenditure of some \$2.5 billion per year over 10 years in programs to withdraw from production about 5 million hectares (equivalent to one-third of the farmland in Germany), reduce the number of farmers by half, and restructure the remaining farms into larger and more efficient units. After an initial period of debate the objectives of the memorandum were generally accepted, but the recommendations were not adopted because the member states were not in agreement over the cost, how the authority and benefits should be distributed, whether the specific proposals would meet the objectives, and finally whether the improvement in productivity contemplated would in fact permit a reduction in surpluses and support costs.

In May 1971, the EC Council agreed on guidelines for a more limited structural policy. Specific directives to implement these guidelines were finally adopted in April 1972.

The first of these directives concerns selective aid to full-time farmers who present a plan for the modernization of their farm over a period of 6 years and who can demonstrate that they have the professional ability, including the keeping of adequate accounts, to achieve it. In fact relatively few farmers meet the standards of eligibility.

Another directive calls for grants to farmers between 55 and 65 years of age who agree to stop farming. The grant is limited to \$724 per year⁸ for single farmers and \$1,086 per year⁸ for married farmers to age 65 only. In addition member states are authorized to pay a grant for the farmland released.

Member states have the option further to limit the aid provided under these first two directives to certain regions most in need.

A third directive provides funds for vocational advisers and technical training, including aid to the keeping of accounts. In principle some further assistance to retraining should be available from the European Social Fund.

Still to be worked out are proposed programs for regional development aimed at subsidizing the development of industry in low income areas, and aid to hill farming.

In the meantime, other studies have appeared in Europe, which parallel or even go beyond the recommendations in the Mansholt Plan.

In May 1972, the EC Commission released a report on the competitive ability of the European Community. The report was prepared in 1971 at the request of the EC Commission by a group of experts headed by Pierre Uri of the Atlantic Institute. The "Uri Report's" recommendations—not accepted by the European Commission—were to reduce prices of products in surplus and compensate farmers by direct income subsidies graduated by size of farm. The cost of such a policy was estimated at less than \$3 billion per year.

The EC Commission has itself suggested certain revisions in EC price policies, particularly in connection with 1970-71 price proposals—e.g., maintaining the level of protection against third countries but making modest cuts (1-2 percent) in intervention prices for grains, allowing intervention only in the last 4 months of the marketing year, replacing the present intervention price structure for grains with a single price based on export ports. These ideas were aimed mainly at shifting the burden of surplus disposal to the export market.

Finally, when the Commission was preparing price proposals for 1972-73 and 1973-74, Altiero Spinelli, one of the Italian Commissioners, suggested that support prices be raised only for live-stock products and that direct payments of about \$8 per acre be granted to farmers for about the first 50 acres planted to grains.

Certain other limited proposals put forward by the Commission in recent years have been adopted—especially in the milk sector: premiums for the slaughter of dairy cattle or nondelivery of milk to the dairy, premiums for converting dairy herds to beef herds, an increase in the support price for nonfat dry milk relative to that for butter.

FINANCING

The cost of agricultural support is met through the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, established in 1962. The expenditures of the Fund account for the lion's share—76 percent in 1973—of the total Community budget. The Fund was budgeted to spend an estimated \$3.7 billion⁹ in 1973 out of total budgeted Community expenditures of \$4.9 billion⁹.

The most essential feature of the Fund is that there is no limit on expenditures. The annual budget figure is no more than a guess as to what may be required in the light of estimates of Community surpluses and trends in world prices. When, for example, the EC unexpectedly sells large stocks of butter on world markets, there is a corresponding unanticipated drain on Community resources. On the other hand if there is an unexpected rise in world prices, there is a corresponding unexpected drop both in receipts from variable import levies and in expenses for export subsidies.

Variable levies accounted for only 16 percent of estimated total Community revenues for 1973. The breakdown of estimated Community revenues for 1973 was as follows:

Mil. dol.¹

Community revenues:	
From the Six:	
Levies on agricultural imports	829
Taxes on over-quota sugar	179
Custom duties	1,573
From the Three	501
Coal and steel levies	22
Employee contribution	21
Direct contributions of member states	1,987
Miscellaneous	11
Total	5,121

¹ Converted from units of account at \$1.20635 = UA 1.00

From July 1962 through 1970, expenditures by Community institutions were covered by contributions from the member states according to different formulas. The Fund was financed separately, in part by levy receipts. A transition began in 1971 by the development of an

⁹At \$1.20635 = UA 1.00.

independent revenue system for the Community, under which the Fund is no longer financed separately. Community revenues consist of all levies received by the member states (less a small percentage to cover the cost of administration), and a share of the customs duties received by the member states which will rise to 100 percent in 1975. Until 1975, if levies and customs duties received by the Community are not sufficient to meet expenditures, the Community will assess additional funds from member states according to a highly complex burden-sharing formula. The formula takes account, among other things, of the size of the country and the extent to which customs receipts reflect imports from transshipment to other member states. Beginning in 1975 this assessment, if required, will be met by allocating to the Community up to 1 percent of the value-added tax collected in the member states.

Expenditures for agriculture are handled by the Fund under two sections: the Guarantee Section and the Guidance Section.

The Guarantee Section pays for export subsidies and price support operations such as market intervention, denaturing premiums, buyers' premiums for tobacco, aid to oilseed crushers, processing, storage, and disposal operations. Expenses under the Section in 1971 totaled \$1.7 billion (table 17).

Table 17.—Expenses under the Guarantee Section, European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, 1971

Commodity	Export subsidies	Other	Total
	<i>Million dollars¹</i>	<i>Million dollars¹</i>	<i>Million dollars¹</i>
Grains	310	204	514
Rice	53	1	54
Dairy products	323	292	615
Oilseeds, olive oil	2	121	123
Sugar	69	51	120
Beef, veal	19	2	21
Pork	53	3	56
Poultry, eggs	13	--	13
Fruit, vegetables	8	51	59
Wine	(²)	31	31
Tobacco	--	80	80
Fish	(²)	(²)	(²)
Flax, hemp	--	1	1
Processed foods	20	--	20
Total	870	836	1,706

¹ Converted from units of account at \$1.08571 = UA 1.00

² Loss than \$500,000.

The Guidance Section pays for assistance to improvements to the structure of production, storage, and marketing. Such assistance has been given in the form of grants to projects drawn up by the member states and financed in part by the beneficiary, in part by the national government, and 25 percent (in exceptional cases 45 percent) by the Guidance Section of the Fund. In future years priority will be given in the Guidance Section to financing the structural reform measures agreed on by the EC Council.

The Guidance Section has also been used for special expenditures such as livestock censuses, disease control, aid to the formation of producer groups, and "compensation" to one or another member state for delays in extending the CAP to a product of interest to that country.

The level of expenditures of the Guidance Section, in contrast with the Guarantee Section, has been limited. The present ceiling is 285 million units of accounts (\$344 million¹⁰). However, from 1969 to 1972 the EC held part of these funds in reserve with a view to using them to finance Community programs for structural reform. The latter were not drawn up until April 1972. At the end of 1972, the reserve totaled 438 million units of account (\$528 million¹⁰).

¹⁰\$1.20635 = UA 1.00.

EC member states also continue to spend large sums on a national basis on behalf of agriculture, although they are prohibited from engaging in price support and other commodity-oriented programs that have a direct impact on competition. Spending by national governments is on the order of \$5 billion annually, and covers capital investments such as irrigation, roads, electrification, and water supply, as well as other areas such as pensions and insurance, information and extension services, research, inspection, statistical and economic services, forest management.

PREFERENCES

The EC grants preferential treatment to imports from most countries in Western Europe, the Mediterranean, and Africa, as well as a number of countries and territories in other parts of the world. The origins of the European Community's preferential trading system lie in its member states' former colonial relationships and in discussions in the late 1950's on kinds of European economic association wider than the Community itself.

For imports into the Community the agreements usually provide for elimination or reduction of customs duties on some or all nonagricultural products. Special provisions apply to agricultural products. For those subject only to variable levies concessions are rare and small. Agricultural products subject to levies which include a fixed duty or its equivalent may be given a preference on the fixed element only. Usually the EC's partner also agrees to elimination or reduction of duties on EC exports: "reverse" preferences. Finally, the Community has agreements which it considers to be nonpreferential and also a system of generalized tariff preferences which it grants unilaterally developing countries.

Developed European Countries

When the United Kingdom, Denmark, and Ireland came into the Community, the EC considered it desirable to avoid reinstituting duties which had been eliminated under EFTA arrangements. Instead the EC elected to expand that preferential system to include the Six. The agreements negotiated by the Six with Switzerland, Sweden, Finland, Austria, Iceland, Portugal, and Norway are similar to the original EFTA agreement itself in generally excluding agriculture from their provisions. They do cover certain processed agricultural products, however; and the agreement with Portugal is similar to the Mediterranean agreements in several of its agricultural provisions.

Mediterranean

Agreements with Greece and Turkey took effect in 1962 and 1964, respectively. The subsequent development of the Community's trading arrangements in the Mediterranean was haphazard as the EC Commission sought to balance concessions already granted against the interests of additional countries seeking accommodation and EC domestic interests. The result was considerable diversity in the forms of the agreements, in the products covered, and in the degree of tariff reduction. The agreements with Greece and Turkey provide for the eventual formation of customs unions after very long transition periods. The agreements with Malta and Cyprus refer to the eventual formation of customs unions but are vague as to how and when they will be achieved. The agreements with Morocco, Tunisia, Spain, Israel, Egypt, and Lebanon have no clear customs union goal.

The Community is in the process now of attempting to agree upon a unified Mediterranean policy which will guide the renegotiation of the above agreements—except those with Greece and Turkey which are considered to be complete—and the negotiation of any new agreements in the area. An agreement with Algeria, for example, will be negotiated in parallel with the renegotiation of the Moroccan and Tunisian agreements. Meanwhile, the United Kingdom, Ireland, and Denmark will not observe the Mediterranean agreements in 1973 in order to allow new negotiations to take place. UK Commonwealth preferences for Cyprus and Malta will remain in effect until 1977.

Former Colonial Areas

France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Italy provided and received special trade treatment vis-à-vis their colonies and former colonies prior to the formation of the European Community in 1958. The Yaounde Convention of Association with 18 sub-Saharan African countries evolved, in a sense, from this circumstance as did the more recent association agreements with the former French protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia. Algeria, which was a department of France at the time the Community was formed, continues to receive a degree of preferential treatment in the member states other than France—as well as in France itself—on this basis.

A declaration of intention attached to the Yaounde Convention announced the Community's willingness to conclude comparable agreements with other countries whose economic structure was similar to that of the African Associates. An agreement with Nigeria was not ratified because of the civil war in that country, but one Commonwealth member (Mauritius) has now adhered to the Yaounde Convention and Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania have joined with the Community in a similar agreement, the Arusha Convention.

The Yaounde Convention was renegotiated to cover the period from January 1971 to January 1975, and negotiations will begin soon for the Convention which will apply after January 1975. The present associates, developing Commonwealth countries—including the Arusha countries—and possibly other African countries such as Ethiopia and Sudan will take part in these negotiations. Until January 1975, the United Kingdom, Ireland, and Denmark will not observe the Yaounde Convention, but Commonwealth preferences for certain developing members will remain in effect. Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and South Africa lose their preferential market in the United Kingdom, as do India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaysia, and Singapore, except that the latter group of countries have been promised that the EC will take a second look at their problems at a later date.

Other Developing Countries and Generalized Preferences

Since July 1971 the Community has given unilateral tariff preferences to developing countries generally on most manufactured products and on a selected few agricultural products. These preferences—the United Kingdom, Denmark, and Ireland have maintained similar programs—were instituted as part of a program worked out in the OECD and UNCTAD by several developed countries to grant such preferences. Certain countries such as India which have lost their Commonwealth preferences continue to receive preference under this preference system. Among the Mediterranean preference countries, Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, and Lebanon are beneficiaries under the EC generalized preference program; Greece, Turkey, Spain, Israel, and Malta are not.

"Non-Preferential" Commercial Agreements

The Community signed an agreement with Iran in 1963 wherein the EC agreed to certain MFN tariff reductions on products of interest to Iran, most notably on carpets and raisins (within a tariff quota). Since 1970 an agreement has been in force whereby the Community reduces its import levies on fresh and chilled baby beef from Yugoslavia in exchange for certain Yugoslav assurances concerning export prices and delivery staging. The Community has agreements with Argentina and Uruguay and is negotiating an agreement with Brazil concerning, among other things, how the EC import levy on chilled beef from these countries is to be applied.

Table 18.—EC preferential trade agreements

Country	Date effective	Country	Date effective
In force:		Portugal	January 1973
EC Overseas Departments and Territories	¹ January 1958	Iceland	January 1973
Burundi	January 1958	Cyprus ²	June 1973
Cameroon	January 1958	Mauritius ²	June 1973
Central African Republic	January 1958	Norway	July 1973
Chad	January 1958		
Congo (Brazzaville)	January 1958	Negotiations completed:	
Dahomey	January 1958	Finland	
Gabon	January 1958	Egypt	
Ivory Coast	January 1958	Lebanon	
Malagasy	January 1958		
Mali	January 1958	To be negotiated before	
Mauritania	January 1958	Jan. 31, 1975: ³	
Niger	January 1958	Barbados ²	
Ruanda	January 1958	Botswana ²	
Senegal	January 1958	British Dependent Territories ²	
Samalia	January 1958	Fiji ²	
Togo	January 1958	Gambia ²	
Upper Volta	January 1958	Ghana ²	
Zaire	January 1958	Guyana ²	
Greece	November 1962	Jamaica ²	
Turkey	December 1964	Lesotho ²	
Morocco	September 1969	Malawi ²	
Tunisia	September 1969	Nigeria ²	
Spain	October 1970	Sierra Leone ²	
Israel	October 1970	Swaziland ²	
Kenya ²	January 1971	Trinidad and Tobago ²	
Uganda ²	January 1971	Tonga ²	
Tanzania ²	January 1971	Western Samoa ²	
Malta ²	April 1971	Zambia ²	
Switzerland	January 1973		
Sweden	January 1973	Other:	
Austria	January 1973	Algeria ⁴	

¹ September 1972 for Surinam.² Commonwealth member.³ May choose between association agreement or commercial agreement.⁴ Receives preferences by virtue of having been French Overseas department; association agreement now being negotiated.

EVALUATION

Any common agricultural policy must reach at least two objectives: it must make possible the elimination of barriers to trade in agricultural products between the member states and it must be able to assure farmers of an adequate income.

The Rome Treaty adds several other objectives for the CAP: to ensure the rational development of agriculture and optimum use of resources (especially labor), to stabilize markets, to guarantee regular supplies, and to assure reasonable prices to consumers. The Rome Treaty does not consider the relationship between these objectives and the objective of harmonious development of world trade referred to in the section of the Treaty on commercial policy.

Each of the foregoing CAP objectives raises certain problems, however, either for the EC itself or for third countries, or both.

One concerns elimination of duties and restrictions on trade between the member states. This is by definition essential to the economic integration of these countries. The issue is the extent to which competition must be regulated in this process. On one hand it disrupts competition when one member state provides relatively more assistance to its farmers than another member state. On the other hand it is difficult to cut support without reducing income. Thus the objective tends to become the establishment of a common level of assistance at the highest level previously existing in any one member state.

Under the Common Agricultural Policy, regulation of the price level was adopted as almost the *only* form of assistance. Hence agricultural support prices tended to be fixed at the highest levels previously prevailing. (Direct payments are used only for products for which EC output is relatively small: oilseeds, durum, etc.) One important consequence is that the average level of protection against agricultural imports also tends to be higher than that previously existing.

Differences in prices from one country to another also reflect far more than differences in government assistance. They are more often a reflection of structural cost differences which account for the maintenance of government assistance in the first place. The EC has not found it necessary to regulate industrial prices because of structural cost differences. Thus the fixing of common prices for agricultural products tends to overcompensate for unequal prior support levels and tends to make the cost structure more rigid.

The latter result is particularly important in relation to the objective of maintaining and raising farm income. As an economy grows, and income in general rises, more of the increase is usually spent on nonagricultural products. The demand for resources to produce nonagricultural products helps push up the prices of farm inputs as well, and farm costs usually rise faster than farm prices.

If farm income is not to decline, this cost-price squeeze must be offset by higher productivity. However, unless resources (land, farmers) are then removed from agriculture, farm output will rise with higher productivity, and will tend to depress prices. If, in addition, prices are maintained or increased by government regulation, production will rapidly outpace consumption, surpluses will appear, and support costs will mount. These criticisms in fact underlie the recommendations in the Mansholt Plan and other studies on CAP reform. The EC, however, has been rather slow to respond to these recommendations, particularly those calling for lower prices and lower protection.

High prices for farm products also tend to raise prices for farmland and capital so that cost reduction is prevented. Trying to maintain farm income by raising prices tends therefore to be self-defeating and to lead to demands for further price increases, in particular from small farmers who cannot easily find financing for capital improvements and who must otherwise dig into existing capital in order to live. Similarly farmers are discouraged from livestock production because of the relatively greater investment required.

A further objective of the CAP stipulated in the Rome Treaty is the rational development of agriculture and optimum use of labor and other resources. The EC has considered this objective, for example, in trying to raise prices relatively more for livestock products than for grains, since demand for the former appears the stronger. Little thought has been given to reducing grain prices and other costs for the benefit of livestock producers and other consumers. However, if per capita income in the agricultural sector is to be maintained, productivity must be raised in a manner that permits resources to flow out of agriculture and that permits the structure of the remaining agricultural production to change markedly.

This problem cannot be resolved by minor price adjustments, nor even by action solely within the agricultural sector. Jobs must be available outside agriculture for farmers to move to. To a large extent these jobs must be available in the areas where the farmers now live, in part in order to provide a supplement to farm income rather than requiring farmers to abandon entirely their homes and livelihood. The EC is well aware of this aspect of the problem, but has only begun to consider ways to deal with it on a common "Community" basis.

Two other objectives specified in the Rome Treaty are market stability and the guarantee of regular supplies. Both of these objectives raise questions of interpretation. In the extreme, market stability can mean total insulation of the market from the effects of changes in supply and demand, while a guarantee of regular supplies could be interpreted as a policy of self-sufficiency. To the extent that the CAP is developed to these extremes the interests of third countries are clearly excluded.

Finally, according to the Rome Treaty, the CAP should provide for reasonable prices to consumers. In the past the EC has tended to judge reasonableness in relation to income. For example, from 1960 to 1970 the proportion of private domestic consumption in the EC spent on food, beverages, and tobacco—notwithstanding high and rising farm support prices—declined from 41 percent in 1960 to 34 percent in 1970.

At the same time, however, EC consumers have had to pay prices for farm products far above those in other countries. The excess cost has in the past been variously estimated at up to \$8 billion per year. (The figure would, of course, be lower in 1973 in view of the unusual world market conditions.) In 1973 inflation became a major factor in many countries and appears to have led the EC to take more account than usual of consumer interests when support prices were fixed for 1973-74. On the other hand, except for minor crops, the EC has not seriously considered the use of direct payments as an alternative to high prices. Reasons often advanced by the EC are the administrative difficulty of establishing direct payments for a large number of small farmers, and the political difficulty of shifting the cost from an indirect burden on consumers to a direct budgetary expenditure.

Finally the CAP may be assessed in terms of the principles of common pricing, Community preference, and common financing. Common pricing, in fact, has broken down under the impact of international monetary conditions that have forced changes in exchange rates and hence in intra-EC price relationships. How common pricing is implemented in the future in relation to assistance to farmers outside of direct price support will largely determine whether EC farm income objectives will be met.

Community preference has to do mainly with the form and margin of protection against imports from third countries. At present the forms of protection and the level are often tied closely to the internal price system in spite of the problems this procedure raises both for the EC and for third countries. U.S. spokesmen have consistently maintained that to meet the basic objectives of the CAP the EC does not need some of the forms of protection nor as high a level of protection as it has chosen.

Common financing has been viewed by the EC mainly in terms of funding joint expenses, whatever they may turn out to be. The benefits consequently tend to be distributed largely to those countries who are the largest producers, rather than, say, to the countries whose farmers are poorest or most numerous. Much of the debate over reform of the CAP in fact reflects this situation, and any substantial change in the CAP involves a thorough assessment not only of the costs, but of the distribution of benefits.

As far as U.S. exports are concerned, the impact of the CAP can be seen in part from the following data on Commercial U.S. Agricultural Exports:

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>Increase</u>
	<i>Million dollars</i>	<i>Million dollars</i>	<i>Million dollars</i>
To the Six	1,125	2,108	87%
To others	2,430	6,230	156%

If food aid exports are added, the picture is obscured somewhat, especially for wheat. Nevertheless, for most categories of exports U.S. trade increased faster with the rest of the world than with the EC, (table 19). The major exception is oilseeds and oilcake for which the EC market expanded more rapidly, in large part because of the high cost of grains under the variable levy system.

From the viewpoint of third countries like the United States, the effect of the CAP is to squeeze out imports as domestic production rises, and to disrupt markets in third countries by subsidizing exports. U.S. exports to the EC (Six) subject to variable levies averaged \$478 million during the last 3 years (1970-73)—down 20 percent from 1965-67, the last 3 years before complete freedom of intra-EC trade for most variable levy products. Total U.S. agricultural exports to the EC averaged \$1.8 billion during 1970-72, up 22 percent over 1965-67 and 61 percent higher than in 1960-62 (before the CAP was established). Nearly all of this increase in U.S. agricultural exports to the EC can be accounted for by oilseeds (especially soybeans) and oilcake, which rose from \$176 million in 1960-62 to \$788 million in 1970-72.

Table 19.—Total U.S. agricultural exports to the Six and to others, 1962 and 1972

Commodity	To the Six			To others		
	1962	1972	Increase	1962	1972	Increase
	<i>Mil. dol.</i>	<i>Mil. dol.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Mil. dol.</i>	<i>Mil. dol.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>
Wheat and flour	64.3	94.8	47	1,069.6	1,360.8	27
Feedgrains	317.6	394.1	24	470.5	1,128.0	140
Rice	14.2	16.9	19	138.5	371.2	168
Poultry	50.3	10.6	-79	25.5	37.6	47
Oilseeds, oilcake	220.1	915.5	316	410.8	1,176.6	186
Tobacco	105.5	168.5	60	267.9	503.5	88
Fruits, vegetables	94.4	133.9	42	354.7	644.5	82
Cotton	106.0	61.0	-42	412.9	441.8	5
Other	178.3	313.2	76	721.3	1,631.1	126
Total	1,150.7	2,108.5	83	3,880.7	7,295.1	88

U.S. agricultural exports to the three new EC members in 1970-72 averaged \$566 million, of which \$179 million corresponds to grains and other products now under the variable levy system. The direct impact of EC enlargement on U.S. agricultural exports can be foreseen fairly clearly in that the adoption of higher prices and protection by the new members is certain to lead to the same problems already experienced with the present members. It is expected, for example, that the enlarged Community will no longer be a net importer of grains within 10 years.

APPENDIX TABLES¹

U.S. Agricultural Exports to the Economic Community

Table 1.--U.S. agricultural exports to the European Community Enlarged: Value by commodity, calendar years 1956-1972

Commodity	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
-- 1,000 dollars --									
Variable-levy commodities: 2/									
Feed grains	242,889	191,080	268,979	396,206	335,237	287,176	474,711	374,950	432,420
Corn	118,653	140,343	120,524	195,928	186,786	208,347	304,741	287,442	334,021
Grain sorghums	55,647	15,994	60,830	91,021	79,654	51,954	79,128	56,448	66,828
Barley	50,201	24,038	74,255	82,160	44,397	19,392	72,608	23,625	29,201
Oats	20,388	10,705	13,370	27,097	24,400	7,483	18,234	5,435	2,379
Rice	3,004	1,979	4,163	13,165	9,802	19,099	19,704	20,723	23,108
Rye grain	13,137	7,307	2,465	5,820	3,695	5,761	16,726	13,700	5,717
Wheat flour	246,111	144,653	93,258	78,036	80,423	196,911	70,244	79,339	70,463
Wheat	9,212	10,040	15,196	10,602	8,798	11,037	6,466	3,631	2,086
Beef and veal, excl. variety meats	164	120	74	62	116	181	197	297	1,531
Pork, excluding variety meats	2,907	1,736	488	751	492	604	431	2,204	8,699
Lard 3/	32,240	26,033	21,944	32,329	35,026	33,435	34,324	39,697	55,886
Dairy products	27,427	11,242	2,360	14,591	3,577	2,172	3,742	29,056	63,417
Poultry and eggs	2,943	2,694	3,671	20,497	29,909	47,211	50,813	33,005	34,220
Live poultry	10	26	62	212	240	626	805	1,489	1,157
Broilers and fryers	---	---	1,554	7,854	12,603	24,796	30,725	10,741	10,697
Stewing chickens	1,183	1,798	660	3,248	5,245	8,692	8,352	6,209	6,423
Turkeys	---	---	724	2,193	5,275	6,685	9,815	9,015	11,424
Other fresh poultry	345	71	244	365	718	838	574	338	720
Eggs	1,405	799	425	6,645	5,828	5,576	4,542	5,213	3,799
Other	29,899	26,486	8,277	9,742	9,861	9,718	18,128	25,725	26,871
Total	609,933	423,370	420,873	583,828	516,938	613,399	703,506	617,327	732,427
Nonvariable-levy commodities:									
Canned poultry 4/	249	33	195	1,786	2,019	2,734	1,923	2,671	4,744
Cotton, excluding linters	297,766	507,056	262,917	138,943	390,370	289,583	134,826	159,047	222,295
Fruits and preparations	88,393	74,807	84,502	68,831	77,111	94,208	108,150	95,812	90,457
Fresh fruits	35,517	28,408	25,964	22,736	20,387	30,386	24,615	30,000	27,874
Citrus	31,876	22,551	17,696	15,635	12,406	21,580	16,296	24,018	10,076
Oranges and tangerines	23,253	13,993	4,230	8,342	3,964	8,608	6,854	7,504	5,554
Lemons and limes	6,270	6,415	11,405	4,848	6,375	8,935	5,203	13,268	8,796
Grapefruits	2,353	2,193	2,061	2,445	1,867	4,037	4,239	3,246	3,726
Other	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Apples	1,981	3,395	7,040	3,778	6,082	6,812	6,297	4,493	7,523
Grapes	814	106	524	330	923	410	516	412	459
Other	846	2,356	702	2,393	976	1,784	1,506	1,077	1,016
Dried fruits	21,536	17,063	20,621	13,226	19,511	17,183	19,507	17,464	16,212
Raisins	8,471	4,823	3,813	4,548	6,474	5,702	4,861	6,766	5,060
Prunes	11,033	8,201	13,335	6,755	11,783	9,221	11,803	9,128	9,368
Other	2,032	4,039	3,473	1,923	1,254	2,260	2,843	1,570	1,784
Fruit juices	7,967	9,331	12,075	6,177	7,806	9,149	10,657	7,377	4,231
Orange	5,247	6,071	8,378	2,393	4,229	4,795	5,160	3,586	1,993
Grapefruit	1,025	1,297	894	1,359	792	1,594	2,505	1,845	698
Other	1,695	1,963	2,803	2,425	2,785	2,760	3,012	1,946	1,540
Canned fruits 5/	23,103	19,815	25,403	26,131	28,799	35,918	51,641	39,411	40,779
Peaches	8,009	5,922	9,833	10,979	13,635	17,329	24,625	16,675	14,750
Fruit cocktail	3,238	2,355	4,406	3,966	5,513	7,794	11,758	12,870	12,280
Pineapples	8,387	8,782	8,273	8,240	6,337	6,052	10,883	7,325	11,046
Other	3,469	2,756	2,891	2,932	3,314	4,803	4,375	2,341	2,703
Other fruits	270	190	541	561	608	1,372	1,730	1,560	1,361
Vegetables and preparations	16,344	17,730	18,369	30,246	32,086	26,056	45,044	64,170	42,090
Pulse	6,248	6,699	4,611	19,728	15,918	9,601	17,497	30,197	16,780
Dried beans	3,568	5,127	131	12,312	8,459	4,076	8,346	20,471	9,250
Dried peas	2,680	1,572	4,480	7,416	7,439	5,325	9,153	9,726	7,530
Fresh vegetables	650	406	10	20	24	970	2,242	6,320	1,006
Canned vegetables	4,334	4,232	5,991	4,756	8,524	6,827	11,542	12,700	11,455
Asparagus	2,267	3,387	5,543	2,543	5,735	5,960	9,636	10,593	10,332
Other	2,067	845	468	2,213	2,789	867	1,906	2,107	1,123
Hops	1,590	2,973	4,939	2,124	1,764	1,765	3,449	3,274	3,588
Other vegetables and preparations	3,522	3,630	2,818	3,618	5,836	6,893	10,314	11,679	9,261
Hides and skins	17,842	30,707	21,220	22,225	26,372	24,842	22,573	19,867	34,328
Cattle hides	8,321	19,686	12,563	14,019	19,087	15,769	14,404	11,397	23,276
Calf and kip skins	7,210	7,796	6,426	5,730	4,374	5,364	3,988	2,032	2,424
Other	2,311	3,225	2,231	2,476	3,111	3,309	4,181	6,438	8,628
Oilseeds and products	181,208	219,456	113,280	216,780	239,872	213,662	282,723	316,873	412,918
Oil cake and meal	16,771	9,349	9,189	28,296	23,486	20,426	56,467	74,002	90,509
Soybean	6,704	6,564	7,604	15,789	13,446	18,741	49,426	67,841	80,893
Other	10,067	2,785	1,585	12,507	8,040	1,685	7,041	6,161	9,616
Oilseed	108,515	121,187	85,765	144,435	167,327	161,688	210,117	222,065	282,068
Soybeans	82,205	100,091	76,587	121,369	153,382	148,365	198,356	211,747	258,364
Flaxseed	26,151	19,412	9,101	21,934	11,525	12,340	11,396	9,096	19,003
Other	159	1,684	77	1,112	2,420	983	365	1,222	4,701
Vegetable oils	55,922	88,920	18,326	44,049	49,059	31,548	16,139	20,806	40,341
Cottonseed	31,562	41,956	5,528	28,460	28,968	19,722	10,276	12,709	19,217
Soybean	9,245	29,255	9,070	10,371	11,355	3,375	1,505	2,687	6,999
Linseed	11,268	13,156	759	693	4,681	2,406	482	1,337	1,443
Other	3,847	4,553	2,969	4,505	4,055	6,045	3,876	4,073	12,682
Tallow 4/	51,659	41,766	33,520	45,461	39,992	32,179	27,457	27,272	39,454
Tobacco, unmanufactured	201,043	225,521	232,643	212,387	253,351	248,775	220,437	250,313	243,660
Variety meats, fresh or frozen	---	---	14,456	17,475	22,033	24,400	23,352	28,281	43,621
Nuts and preparations	8,050	2,616	1,600	1,808	5,829	451	3,792	5,113	4,619
Corn byproducts, feed 6/	18	44	223	2,182	981	812	3,447	6,858	7,931
Food for relief and charity	47,003	40,605	30,211	18,286	14,872	18,254	14,612	10,205	6,416
Other	68,541	63,200	33,003	71,106	61,553	69,193	66,937	76,916	65,190
Total	978,118	1,223,541	866,239	847,216	1,166,649	1,043,147	955,293	1,063,406	1,217,723
Total EC Enlarged	1,588,051	1,646,911	1,287,114	1,431,344	1,683,587	1,658,548	1,638,799	1,680,733	1,950,150

1/ Preliminary.
 2/ Grains, poultry, and pork were subject to variable levies beginning on July 30, 1962; rice on Sept. 1, 1964; and beef and dairy products, on Nov. 1, 1964.
 3/ Lard for food is a variable-levy commodity, while lard for industrial use is bound in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) at 3 percent ad valorem. U.S. lard is for food use.

Table 1.--U.S. agricultural exports to the European Community Enlarged: Value by commodity, calendar years 1956-1972

Commodity	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 ^{1/}
-- 1,000 dollars --								
Variable-levy commodities: ^{2/}								
Feed grains ^{3/}	585,373	604,240	470,830	420,477	297,993	401,947	405,956	487,302
Corn.....	438,486	452,597	396,718	397,418	291,884	363,541	356,020	463,550
Grain sorghums.....	96,069	91,569	44,544	16,539	6,065	21,548	19,985	18,529
Barley.....	35,797	41,635	25,292	4,745	0	7,112	29,895	4,766
Oats.....	15,023	18,439	4,276	1,775	44	9,746	56	477
Rice.....	16,694	26,229	36,667	39,037	41,726	31,691	27,995	28,880
Rye grain.....	1,518	4,602	4,784	1,844	409	0	720	179
Wheat grain.....	86,399	158,982	127,503	91,582	58,770	120,015	111,633	136,596
Wheat flour.....	1,724	1,983	1,664	1,066	382	989	1,081	760
Beef and veal, excl. variety meats ^{4/}	1,972	1,239	744	707	634	770	1,555	1,470
Pork, excluding variety meats ^{4/}	416	1,378	425	308	353	161	284	265
Lard ^{5/}	24,313	12,337	13,089	8,005	16,750	30,997	26,423	12,952
Dairy products.....	29,923	674	259	243	218	226	37,880	12,247
Poultry and eggs.....	32,572	24,777	19,526	15,118	13,397	14,200	11,500	14,578
Live poultry.....	1,540	1,560	1,773	2,231	1,856	2,283	1,755	1,540
Broilers and fryers.....	6,509	6,185	2,740	1,460	775	438	879	480
Stewing chickens.....	2,790	838	52	15	0	3	3	4
Turkeys.....	17,855	13,727	13,176	9,573	9,108	9,634	7,069	9,734
Other fresh poultry.....	1,947	306	330	189	150	4	14	52
Eggs.....	2,831	2,161	1,455	1,650	1,508	1,838	1,780	2,768
Other.....	13,265	10,814	9,123	10,060	10,278	11,708	13,872	22,734
Total.....	794,169	847,255	684,614	588,447	441,510	612,704	638,899	717,983
Nonvariable-levy commodities:								
Canned poultry ^{4/}	4,257	3,593	3,472	1,812	688	396	322	826
Cotton, excluding lintars.....	90,824	84,694	90,439	69,561	28,181	27,065	68,861	69,732
Fruits and preparations.....	108,325	99,068	95,980	64,532	83,681	87,151	79,925	94,148
Fresh fruits.....	35,008	35,254	37,132	18,768	27,519	26,455	23,572	26,178
Citrus.....	22,247	22,860	27,124	14,775	24,503	23,634	20,636	22,580
Oranges and tangerines.....	10,385	10,778	14,282	2,775	15,030	11,294	8,578	8,049
Lemons and limes.....	8,242	8,378	8,804	10,192	7,034	9,325	9,808	10,172
Grapefruits.....	3,515	3,643	4,037	1,803	2,360	2,954	2,235	4,344
Other.....	5	41	1	5	79	61	15	15
Apples.....	9,376	9,382	6,512	3,123	1,697	1,435	1,080	1,764
Grapes.....	656	1,451	992	205	632	477	649	778
Other.....	2,729	1,581	2,504	665	687	909	1,207	1,056
Dried fruits.....	21,196	16,984	19,448	15,556	17,420	19,332	19,697	23,870
Raisins.....	6,040	5,655	6,857	6,135	6,870	7,104	8,092	8,318
Prunes.....	13,367	10,010	11,612	8,862	9,958	9,231	10,043	12,116
Other.....	1,789	1,319	979	559	592	2,997	1,562	3,436
Fruit juices.....	5,453	6,330	11,453	10,781	9,932	13,845	14,514	14,091
Orange.....	2,095	3,736	7,453	7,371	6,508	9,381	9,145	9,607
Grapefruit.....	1,723	873	2,005	1,832	1,821	2,528	2,930	2,655
Other.....	1,635	1,721	1,995	1,578	1,603	1,936	2,639	1,939
Canned fruits ^{5/}	44,296	27,484	26,189	14,180	24,380	10,072	20,535	27,606
Peaches.....	16,095	12,688	6,999	4,130	9,515	10,016	7,274	7,088
Fruit cocktail.....	12,170	13,248	10,466	7,097	7,463	7,114	3,672	5,031
Pineapples.....	9,910	9,506	7,071	5,806	6,178	7,289	7,792	7,904
Other.....	6,081	2,029	1,579	1,147	3,224	1,653	1,797	7,583
Other fruits.....	2,412	3,029	1,832	1,247	2,430	1,447	1,607	2,493
Vegetables and preparations.....	42,499	46,616	35,166	36,207	37,942	43,937	42,766	46,908
Pulse.....	21,008	25,803	16,304	17,825	20,467	22,831	23,123	23,568
Dried beans.....	11,140	16,887	7,657	8,783	11,824	13,932	16,440	16,348
Dried peas.....	9,868	8,916	8,647	9,042	8,643	8,899	6,683	7,220
Fresh vegetables.....	1,894	2,262	2,944	2,472	2,446	2,675	2,248	2,065
Canned vegetables.....	9,450	6,194	3,925	3,522	2,877	2,524	1,993	2,136
Asparagus.....	8,102	4,966	2,843	2,187	1,311	1,091	859	591
Other.....	1,348	1,228	1,082	1,335	1,566	1,433	1,134	1,545
Roots.....	3,523	4,436	2,616	2,220	1,333	2,407	5,550	6,785
Other vegetables and preparations.....	6,624	7,921	9,377	10,168	10,817	13,500	9,852	12,374
Hides and skins.....	36,767	33,427	21,307	26,385	29,773	21,616	48,717	75,651
Cattle hides.....	28,335	25,096	16,119	18,418	22,968	16,162	15,284	31,327
Calves and kip skins.....	4,708	4,871	3,681	3,042	1,535	967	2,148	2,175
Other.....	3,724	3,460	3,507	4,925	5,270	4,527	31,285	42,143
Oilseeds and products.....	482,836	552,379	566,842	560,880	562,157	760,551	950,316	1,064,245
Oil cake and meal.....	131,871	174,098	178,068	188,942	197,957	241,076	293,818	289,360
Soybean.....	116,576	161,235	170,143	181,129	189,268	231,881	284,175	270,701
Other.....	15,295	12,863	7,925	7,813	8,709	9,195	11,643	18,659
Oilseeds.....	308,692	357,772	377,914	355,655	345,797	486,539	609,596	739,292
Soybeans.....	288,350	332,010	352,489	325,085	326,758	477,423	590,292	656,613
Flaxseed.....	8,947	17,611	14,105	22,585	15,118	3,366	1,045	25,870
Other.....	11,395	7,951	11,320	7,985	3,921	5,750	18,259	56,809
Vegetable oils.....	42,273	20,509	10,860	16,283	18,403	32,936	44,902	35,593
Cottonseed.....	23,091	3,845	282	279	5,776	17,254	19,880	13,866
Soybean.....	2,946	24	80	104	572	1,639	819	318
Linseed.....	3,108	11,478	4,198	10,337	2,487	3,926	1,188	4,561
Other.....	13,128	3,162	6,300	5,563	9,568	10,113	23,015	16,848
Tallow ^{4/}	44,466	39,803	29,023	23,166	17,813	39,569	38,534	31,927
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	224,852	284,184	315,798	305,704	323,134	257,290	289,653	337,770
Variety meats, fresh or frozen ^{4/}	48,377	49,721	46,593	44,601	49,895	57,148	65,588	75,209
Meats and preparations.....	7,243	4,994	5,724	5,729	14,919	29,517	34,155	43,993
Corn byproducts, feed ^{6/}	15,802	19,539	20,659	31,120	37,408	35,260	34,443	51,717
Food for relief and charity.....	4,712	4,864	1,402	1,225	700	1,164	881	604
Other.....	76,111	81,947	76,388	83,742	82,214	96,223	92,260	120,931
Total.....	1,187,071	1,304,829	1,308,793	1,254,666	1,269,505	1,656,887	1,753,627	2,013,661
Total EC Enlarged.....	1,981,240	2,152,084	1,993,407	1,843,111	1,710,015	2,069,591	2,392,526	2,731,644

^{1/} Although canned poultry, tallow, and variety meats are subject to variable levies, these cannot exceed the amount of import duties bound in GATT.

^{2/} Variable levy on sugar-added content.

^{3/} Mainly corn gluten feed and meal, which are nonvariable-levy commodities; but may contain small quantities of other corn products, subject to variable levies (see "Export Highlights, March 1970").

Table 2.--U.S. agricultural exports to the European Community: Value by commodity, calendar years 1956-72

Commodity	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1
-- 1,000 dollars --									
Variable-levy commodities: 2/									
Feed grains.....	158,997	105,916	157,541	241,296	197,146	186,046	317,082	275,256	12
Corn.....	56,530	64,056	48,105	89,424	83,309	113,180	166,464	196,165	23
Grain sorghums.....	35,227	13,731	37,109	60,337	53,545	48,141	63,308	51,087	6
Barley.....	47,227	17,990	60,966	65,593	35,931	17,271	69,124	22,976	2
Oats.....	20,013	10,139	11,361	25,942	24,361	7,454	18,186	5,028	
Rice.....	2,971	1,954	2,953	10,773	6,894	14,795	14,247	13,399	1
Rye grain.....	10,324	6,203	2,416	5,714	3,695	5,739	18,709	13,700	
Wheat grain.....	177,106	91,479	51,474	44,557	46,322	173,011	50,603	63,365	5
Wheat flour.....	7,079	7,218	11,218	8,467	7,254	6,862	5,553	3,200	
Beef and veal, excl. variety meats ..	25	47	54	20	41	56	65	177	
Pork, excluding variety meats	2,876	1,725	480	744	461	560	340	2,064	
Lard 3/.....	9,869	2,799	1,605	4,797	2,075	3,098	1,847	2,279	
Dairy products.....	25,049	10,875	2,344	9,854	2,904	1,612	3,354	22,295	5
Poultry and eggs.....	2,922	2,660	3,633	19,235	28,551	45,835	53,479	30,613	5
Live poultry.....	10	26	62	212	231	611	790	1,388	
Broilers and fryers.....	1,177	1,797	660	7,852	12,437	24,733	30,701	10,698	11
Stewing chickens.....	345	71	744	3,247	5,242	8,642	8,347	6,092	
Turkeys.....	1,390	766	226	343	717	835	574	338	
Other fresh poultry.....	18,477	14,710	2,387	5,397	4,649	4,493	3,443	3,331	1
Eggs.....	1,390	766	226	343	717	835	574	338	
Other.....	18,477	14,710	2,387	5,397	4,649	4,493	3,443	3,331	1
Total.....	413,765	243,388	236,414	350,850	299,984	442,264	480,155	447,507	21
Nonvariable-levy commodities:									
Canned poultry 4/.....	1	25	190	1,733	1,142	1,974	1,080	1,997	2
Cotton, excluding linters.....	218,273	358,275	197,359	104,468	314,891	232,897	105,973	131,557	181
Fruits and preparations.....	29,683	24,768	59,755	44,412	45,877	56,748	66,727	64,533	61
Fresh fruits.....	29,018	21,780	22,407	15,511	12,389	20,669	16,380	22,357	11
Citrus.....	21,529	13,604	16,764	13,763	10,999	19,028	14,574	21,786	11
Oranges and tangerines.....	5,801	5,813	4,133	7,846	3,811	8,364	6,557	7,309	5
Lemon and lime.....	1,688	1,961	2,038	4,013	5,592	7,464	4,422	11,474	7
Grapefruit.....	---	---	---	1,904	1,596	3,200	3,595	3,003	3
Other.....	591	1,715	5,398	657	1,251	925	1,324	128	1
Apples.....	9	29	13	26	22	30	6	10	
Grapes.....	65	1,644	232	1,065	117	686	476	433	
Dried fruits.....	9,171	10,180	9,874	6,621	9,755	7,744	8,425	8,245	8
Raisins.....	2,736	1,227	1,207	1,318	2,085	1,679	1,143	1,933	1
Prunes.....	5,071	5,322	5,505	3,594	6,774	4,761	5,874	5,244	9
Other.....	1,364	3,631	3,072	1,709	896	1,304	1,408	1,060	1
Fruit juices.....	5,346	6,285	9,873	4,183	5,874	7,424	8,914	6,583	3
Orange.....	3,042	3,310	6,717	1,316	3,500	4,623	4,804	3,500	1
Grapefruit.....	1,007	1,281	875	968	594	1,090	1,827	1,491	
Other.....	1,297	1,694	2,281	1,899	1,780	1,711	2,283	1,592	1
Canned fruits 5/.....	12,905	18,243	17,136	17,631	17,386	19,754	31,605	26,142	29
Peaches.....	2,319	5,453	5,621	6,381	7,739	9,356	16,030	13,213	11
Fruit cocktail.....	1,432	2,034	2,472	2,484	2,585	2,992	4,469	5,358	6
Pineapples.....	8,217	8,662	7,822	7,704	5,889	5,290	9,004	6,110	9
Other.....	937	2,094	1,221	1,082	1,173	2,116	2,102	1,461	2
Other fruits.....	216	155	465	473	1,157	1,403	1,206	1,206	1
Vegetables and preparations.....	10,958	10,239	13,535	14,664	13,813	14,017	26,435	34,767	25
Pulses.....	2,007	582	1,179	6,220	3,416	2,682	6,734	14,001	7
Dried beans.....	926	319	125	3,059	762	470	2,471	9,156	3
Dried peas.....	1,081	263	1,054	3,161	2,654	2,212	4,263	4,845	3
Fresh vegetables.....	624	169	9	20	13	359	1,171	2,520	
Canned vegetables.....	4,056	3,988	5,762	3,994	5,853	6,013	9,466	10,805	9
Asparagus.....	2,139	3,290	5,431	2,121	5,225	5,394	8,537	9,410	8
Other.....	1,917	698	331	1,873	628	619	929	1,395	
Hops.....	1,073	2,265	4,208	1,391	1,141	968	2,480	2,474	2
Other vegetables and preparations ..	3,198	3,235	2,377	3,039	3,390	3,995	6,584	4,967	5
Hides and skins.....	14,326	25,254	18,721	20,114	24,030	21,987	20,560	16,426	27
Cattle hides.....	6,483	16,713	11,449	13,592	18,585	15,144	14,122	11,187	21
Calves and kip skins.....	6,706	6,855	6,171	5,615	3,925	5,093	3,731	1,941	2
Other.....	1,137	1,686	1,101	907	1,520	1,750	2,707	3,298	4
Oilseeds and products.....	159,425	184,801	95,885	184,808	200,572	179,742	233,241	249,636	146
Oil cake and meal.....	9,793	5,988	7,782	22,305	18,603	16,274	46,020	61,520	70
Soybean.....	4,242	4,689	6,388	15,155	14,877	14,980	41,963	58,117	71
Other.....	5,551	1,299	1,394	7,150	3,726	1,294	4,057	3,403	5
Oilseeds.....	95,695	94,791	71,058	120,250	137,843	134,817	174,074	169,729	236
Soybeans.....	69,385	76,483	62,070	98,452	124,066	121,543	162,320	159,436	213
Flaxseed.....	26,151	16,630	8,912	20,736	11,357	12,345	11,396	9,079	19
Other.....	159	1,678	76	1,062	2,420	959	358	1,214	4
Vegetable oils.....	53,937	84,022	17,045	42,253	44,126	28,651	13,147	18,387	33
Cottonseed.....	31,168	41,353	5,527	28,480	28,187	19,541	8,776	12,675	18
Soybean.....	9,210	29,145	9,051	10,191	10,029	2,603	1,218	1,547	5
Linseed.....	9,944	9,486	275	688	3,449	2,399	482	800	1
Other.....	3,615	4,038	2,192	2,894	2,461	4,108	2,671	3,365	8
Tallow 6/.....	49,952	41,308	33,056	44,270	37,646	31,064	26,375	25,921	34
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	75,495	80,552	89,500	82,143	82,257	96,501	105,543	104,215	103
Variety meats, fresh or frozen 7/ ..	---	---	13,030	14,936	14,241	16,351	16,327	21,087	32
Nuts and preparations.....	7,807	2,436	1,531	1,320	4,748	295	2,882	3,898	2
Corn byproducts, feed 8/.....	16	44	223	2,145	981	812	3,443	6,824	7
Food for relief and charity.....	46,678	40,479	30,121	18,202	14,803	18,192	14,558	10,164	6
Other.....	43,616	45,035	32,263	41,946	37,738	44,207	47,432	52,879	46
Total.....	685,668	848,079	585,169	575,161	798,732	714,787	670,376	723,504	890
Total EC.....	1,104,433	1,093,665	821,583	926,011	1,098,723	1,157,051	1,150,731	1,171,411	1,415,4

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Grains, poultry, and pork were subject to variable levies beginning on July 30, 1962; rice on Sept. 1, 1964; and beef and dairy products, on Nov 1964.

3/ Lard for food is a variable-levy commodity, while lard for industrial use is bound in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) at 3 per cent ad valorem. U.S. lard is for food use.

2.-U.S. agricultural exports to the European Community: Value by commodity, calendar years 1966-72

Commodity	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 1/
-- 1,000 dollars --							
Variable-levy commodities: 2/							
Feed grains	471,771	476,479	773,031	336,500	224,977	323,921	394,533
Corn	341,102	360,700	404,306	311,441	219,094	287,045	376,238
Grain sorghums	86,525	82,129	64,416	16,539	5,839	21,548	13,074
Barley	29,051	15,674	20,615	4,745	0	5,583	4,744
Oats	15,023	18,194	4,276	1,775	44	9,745	56
Rice	10,139	10,022	25,718	25,956	31,038	20,899	16,888
Soy grain	1,563	4,410	4,321	1,485	409	0	717
Wheat grain	67,675	105,989	95,058	82,989	56,141	77,421	59,443
Wheat flour	1,519	719	505	545	415	437	873
Beef and veal, excl. variety meats	177	1,115	394	266	321	146	261
Pork, excluding variety meats	55	692	622	297	187	404	510
Lard 3/	29,692	565	187	197	134	153	375
Dairy products	30,467	21,599	10,596	14,364	12,969	13,056	10,025
Poultry and eggs	1,400	1,697	1,735	2,206	1,800	2,165	1,611
Live poultry	6,306	5,805	2,616	1,279	708	342	846
Broilers and fryers	2,710	159	35	45	0	0	2
Stewing chickens	17,491	11,526	12,627	9,253	8,849	8,874	5,933
Turkeys	910	103	110	109	119	4	10
Other fresh poultry	1,022	1,710	1,289	1,422	1,493	1,671	1,623
Eggs	8,213	6,108	6,138	6,057	6,754	9,327	11,510
Other	62,137	660,371	526,506	669,627	376,270	446,720	447,746
Total	621,357	660,371	526,506	669,627	376,270	446,720	539,105
Nonvariable-levy commodities:							
Canned poultry 4/	4,125	2,451	2,263	971	172	47	291
Cotton, excluding lint	70,250	65,890	11,060	56,471	23,675	19,451	52,957
Cotton, excluding lint	70,250	65,890	11,060	56,471	23,675	19,451	52,957
Fruits and preparations	77,429	66,262	64,514	45,226	65,754	66,657	61,124
Fresh fruits	24,071	25,425	26,766	16,532	24,762	22,242	19,848
Apples	20,902	21,520	24,685	14,036	23,339	21,406	16,951
Oranges and tangerines	9,965	10,211	12,067	2,685	14,246	9,934	7,616
Lemons and limes	2,750	1,091	8,046	9,599	6,739	8,586	9,168
Grapefruit	1,055	1,471	1,771	1,748	2,276	2,829	2,154
Other	2	37	4	4	78	57	13
Apples	1,052	2,051	1,170	10	887	161	14
Oranges	115	156	391	110	141	67	119
Grapefruit	910	698	520	368	395	589	764
Other	11,420	8,001	9,184	6,833	8,555	9,398	10,090
Dried fruits	1,456	1,412	1,717	1,720	1,838	1,858	2,674
Raisins	8,608	5,060	6,971	4,828	6,322	5,081	6,486
Prunes	1,164	809	495	285	395	2,459	930
Other	6,666	4,743	8,755	6,664	8,103	11,374	11,968
Fruit juices	1,742	2,160	5,514	5,946	5,145	7,431	7,418
Orange	1,467	1,772	1,719	1,672	1,616	2,156	2,514
Grapefruit	1,275	1,213	1,572	1,226	1,342	1,787	2,236
Other	15,914	27,280	10,971	14,791	22,724	22,824	18,454
Canned fruits 5/	14,630	11,553	6,216	1,725	8,671	9,327	7,040
Peaches	7,090	7,005	5,026	4,590	5,826	5,668	2,989
Fruit cocktail	7,540	4,548	6,005	5,231	5,303	6,564	6,944
Pineapple	1,261	1,256	646	637	2,922	1,265	1,481
Other	1,561	1,710	108	626	1,610	819	764
Other fruits	26,663	21,670	16,916	16,463	17,125	22,077	21,363
Vegetables and preparations	26,663	14,204	5,729	7,410	8,112	10,973	13,296
Pulses	4,053	14,062	1,464	2,862	4,390	6,633	5,694
Dried beans	4,053	4,141	4,205	4,568	3,722	4,340	3,386
Dried peas	4,053	4,141	4,205	4,568	3,722	4,340	3,386
Fresh vegetables	489	4,416	2,471	2,051	1,534	1,291	678
Canned vegetables	1,025	1,905	1,428	692	431	117	76
Asparagus	875	1,461	613	862	860	561	955
Other	2,721	1,496	1,709	1,111	1,418	4,783	4,555
Other vegetables and preparations	5,792	1,121	1,025	4,136	5,367	7,236	5,806
Other vegetables and preparations	11,601	20,083	17,777	21,967	24,371	17,807	33,663
Hide and skins	21,130	21,560	12,032	15,915	19,958	14,719	13,122
Cattle hides	4,144	4,601	2,435	3,127	2,913	2,162	16,501
Other	2,127	2,252	2,135	3,127	2,913	2,162	16,501
Oilseeds and products	191,769	467,061	488,395	488,662	500,532	665,083	840,215
Oil cake and meal	110,736	109,072	176,550	176,808	190,160	227,986	271,439
Soybeans	102,288	140,583	132,113	167,983	182,608	219,991	261,051
Other	8,448	9,289	4,437	6,825	7,572	7,995	10,388
Oilseeds	264,646	101,623	316,327	301,109	296,008	417,592	533,709
Soybeans	226,201	278,673	294,169	271,736	277,276	409,241	515,858
Flaxseed	8,967	17,750	14,105	22,462	15,118	3,366	1,045
Other	9,498	5,203	8,073	6,911	3,614	4,985	16,806
Vegetable oils	16,087	15,360	8,109	12,745	14,344	19,505	35,067
Cottonseed	21,087	3,800	110	260	4,295	9,324	14,974
Soybeans	2,057	19	70	95	242	169	141
Other	1,679	8,497	4,062	8,713	1,638	2,297	1,547
Other	9,566	1,212	3,067	3,677	8,369	7,715	19,793
Tallow 6/	17,130	34,662	23,272	19,916	14,208	33,441	33,319
Tobacco, manufactured	106,115	119,918	149,028	128,684	149,061	123,614	161,509
Variety meats, fresh or frozen 7/	34,371	35,037	34,372	31,475	37,254	42,465	50,927
Meats and preparations	4,166	2,684	2,050	2,387	11,329	22,488	26,057
Corn byproducts, feed 8/	19,892	19,309	18,039	28,664	36,758	34,368	34,431
Food for retail and charity	4,656	6,754	1,386	1,182	469	529	391
Other	51,843	54,310	49,432	55,651	53,641	64,047	64,220
Total	833,096	971,981	933,215	897,219	936,749	1,112,076	1,380,867
Total EC	1,476,451	1,564,224	1,460,099	1,367,146	1,268,619	1,538,794	1,828,613
							2,109,460

4/ Although canned poultry, tallow, and variety meats are subject to variable levies, these cannot exceed the amount of import duties bound to GATT.

5/ Variable levy on sugar-added content.

6/ Mainly corn gluten feed and meal, which are nonvariable-levy commodities; but may contain small quantities of other corn products, subject to variable levies (see "Export Highlights, March 1970").

Table 3.--U.S. agricultural exports to France: Value by commodity, calendar years 1956-72

Commodity	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
-- 1,000 dollars --									
Variable-levy commodities: 2/									
Feed grains	4,175	2,937	2,071	1,617	421	204	4,670	1,123	3,642
Corn	4,175	2,800	2,046	1,029	390	77	52	946	3,216
Grain sorghums	0	137	25	556	31	127	548	177	425
Barley	0	0	0	32	0	0	3,760	0	0
Oats	0	0	0	0	0	0	310	0	0
Rice	444	2	2	40	6	1	507	633	423
Rye grain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wheat grain	51,728	12,970	0	5,687	661	10,831	5,238	11,139	8,779
Wheat flour	1	51	14	11	0	1	36	0	17
Beef and veal, excl. variety meats ..	0	7	11	4	0	23	48	131	823
Pork, excl. variety meats	13	11	21	8	14	13	15	826	4,446
Lard 3/	0	0	18	10	28	0	0	8	1
Dairy products	1,957	10	12	11	21	4	327	5	8,747
Poultry and eggs	11	25	19	33	104	131	62	77	127
Live poultry	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	70
Broilers and fryers	0	0	4	2	17	31	5	16	9
Stewing chickens	2	23	5	6	2	32	7	15	21
Turkeys	0	0	0	0	3	13	0	17	9
Other fresh poultry	8	0	2	0	0	8	3	2	17
Eggs	1	1	7	23	80	47	47	27	1
Other	731	642	115	1,236	553	802	2,436	1,831	3,008
Total	59,060	16,655	2,283	8,657	1,808	12,010	13,339	15,773	30,013
Nonvariable-levy commodities:									
Canned poultry 4/	1	0	1	4	3	9	0	0	4
Cotton, excluding linters	50,841	46,646	65,624	28,819	95,531	71,060	28,343	35,608	45,930
Fruits and preparations	3,477	1,869	2,233	3,573	5,570	6,601	6,223	9,269	8,441
Fresh fruits	1,939	13	4	2,453	2,712	4,209	2,901	6,581	5,177
Citrus	1,870	0	4	2,075	2,262	4,071	2,736	6,571	5,127
Oranges and tangerines	1,782	0	0	1,811	514	876	460	935	482
Lemons and limes	27	0	0	124	1,432	2,396	1,396	4,897	3,454
Grapefruits	61	0	4	140	316	799	880	1,139	1,191
Other	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Apples	69	0	0	3	423	21	82	6	2
Grapes	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	1
Other	0	13	0	369	27	117	83	2	47
Dried fruits	1,026	1,389	2,051	1,055	2,591	1,704	2,112	1,682	2,075
Raisins	0	6	0	52	99	88	113	188	155
Prunes	964	1,351	1,994	992	2,465	1,601	1,971	1,413	1,824
Other	62	32	57	11	27	15	28	81	96
Fruit juices	300	301	35	14	200	464	872	686	348
Orange	10	33	8	6	9	15	29	19	8
Grapefruit	207	209	9	3	125	337	719	593	298
Other	83	59	18	5	66	112	124	74	42
Canned fruits 5/	209	160	142	48	65	217	333	311	833
Peaches	8	15	14	3	7	13	14	33	146
Fruit cocktail	8	16	42	6	6	18	15	42	116
Pineapples	172	104	66	31	45	169	287	209	546
Other	21	25	20	8	7	17	17	27	25
Other fruits	3	6	1	3	2	7	5	9	8
Vegetables and preparations	359	405	438	1,842	666	575	2,741	5,267	3,447
Pulses	1	0	5	1,471	182	38	1,689	4,191	2,402
Dried beans	1	0	0	1,470	171	8	1,658	3,883	2,138
Dried peas	0	0	5	1	11	30	31	308	264
Fresh vegetables	7	0	3	0	0	4	101	123	33
Canned vegetables	38	52	28	32	38	91	124	153	239
Asparagus	28	37	14	22	24	40	34	92	209
Other	10	15	14	10	14	51	90	61	30
Hops	0	0	0	0	0	0	187	239	26
Other vegetables and preparations ..	313	353	402	339	446	442	640	561	747
Hides and skins	720	834	758	225	645	862	790	795	1,675
Cattle hides	80	223	114	62	474	602	443	191	861
Calf and kip skins	227	124	569	98	53	78	100	65	128
Other	413	487	75	65	118	182	247	539	686
Oilseeds and products	10,696	8,641	5,204	9,361	12,974	8,969	21,334	28,287	33,059
Oil cake and meal	534	73	0	851	886	2,348	13,759	18,137	21,703
Soybean	149	73	0	279	836	2,348	13,685	17,892	21,235
Other	385	0	0	572	50	0	74	245	448
Oilseeds	9,914	7,812	5,139	8,296	10,612	6,554	7,731	10,063	10,945
Soybeans	3,975	2,417	3,767	6,733	8,581	4,966	7,398	9,231	9,508
Flaxseed	5,939	4,480	1,371	1,547	0	1,422	253	750	1,361
Other	0	915	1	16	2,031	166	80	82	76
Vegetable oils	248	756	65	214	1,476	67	44	87	411
Cottonseed	1	96	4	4	893	5	4	3	15
Soybean	89	46	18	7	0	0	5	7	21
Linseed	0	5	16	0	511	2	2	1	2
Other	158	609	27	203	72	60	33	76	373
Tallow 4/	195	793	0	713	1,763	519	365	860	2,101
Tobacco, unmanufactured	3,797	4,819	5,565	4,255	3,607	4,462	3,426	3,800	4,681
Variety meats, fresh or frozen 6/ ..	---	---	1,093	853	1,542	2,814	3,423	6,782	12,392
Nuts and preparations	15	8	21	144	219	112	252	320	389
Corn byproducts, feed 6/	0	2	0	85	43	0	4	33	35
Food for relief and charity	1,983	424	218	70	52	71	267	33	63
Other	6,327	4,022	3,214	3,869	3,734	4,311	5,638	7,060	7,109
Total	79,021	68,463	84,369	53,813	126,349	100,365	73,006	98,114	119,326
Total France	138,081	85,118	86,652	62,470	128,157	112,375	86,345	113,887	149,339

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Grains, poultry, and pork were subject to variable levies beginning on July 30, 1962; rice, on Sept. 1, 1964; and beef and dairy products, on Nov. 1, 1964.

3/ Lard for food is a variable-levy commodity, while lard for industrial use is bound in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) at 3 percent ad valorem. U.S. lard is for food use.

Table 3.--U.S. agricultural exports to France: Value by commodity, calendar years 1956-72

Commodity	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 1/
-- 1,000 dollars --								
Variable-levy commodities: 2/	5,532	5,716	3,707	12,031	4,934	1,923	1,931	409
Feed grains	4,534	5,565	3,571	11,857	4,667	1,837	1,733	26
Corn	969	151	136	174	267	85	62	323
Grain sorghums	0	0	0	0	0	0	154	0
Barley	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oats	1,139	2,856	5,096	4,452	5,395	4,435	4,522	2,947
Rice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rye grain	16,123	17,589	18,299	15,849	15,211	3,182	4,882	7,655
Wheat grain	26	25	20	3	2	2	20	13
Wheat flour	702	253	206	196	163	190	228	256
Beef and veal, excl. variety meats	18	1,103	75	55	85	40	91	48
Pork, excl. variety meats	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
Lard 3/	6,290	2	5	11	26	10	51	694
Dairy products	171	366	595	824	1,102	1,108	636	710
Poultry and eggs	105	312	551	775	893	1,024	618	13
Live poultry	31	31	24	19	5	11	22	0
Broilers and fryers	8	7	2	0	0	0	0	0
Stewing chickens	17	1	9	5	4	27	2	0
Turkeys	0	2	0	15	3	0	1	0
Other fresh poultry	0	13	9	10	197	46	203	171
Eggs	862	729	404	454	502	657	872	1,201
Other	30,863	28,639	28,407	33,876	27,420	11,539	13,323	13,233
Total								
Nonvariable-levy commodities:								
Canned poultry 4/	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cotton, excluding lint	18,878	17,291	17,286	16,071	7,611	3,403	10,084	11,685
Fruits and preparations	11,886	10,657	14,962	9,535	13,745	12,833	13,895	17,237
Fresh fruits	6,195	6,530	7,769	4,911	6,645	6,395	7,403	8,832
Citrus	6,128	6,218	7,684	4,797	6,582	6,325	7,245	8,612
Oranges and tangerines	1,254	1,118	2,232	223	3,064	1,754	1,801	1,625
Lemons and limes	3,640	3,566	3,792	3,734	2,344	3,462	4,507	5,523
Grapes	1,234	1,534	1,660	840	974	1,104	935	1,463
Grapesfruit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	10	258	10	13	4	0	0	0
Apples	2	8	28	37	59	68	158	273
Grapes	55	46	47	64	2,634	2,827	1,695	3,381
Other	3,732	1,829	3,012	1,384	276	202	175	210
Dried fruits	158	138	214	174	2,366	1,291	1,322	1,761
Raisins	3,539	1,639	2,759	1,195	2,366	1,334	599	1,410
Prunes	35	52	39	15	12	2,237	2,444	2,510
Other	851	574	2,296	2,430	2,427	1,138	1,245	1,287
Fruit juices	4	111	935	1,380	815	679	557	485
Orange	782	370	917	818	325	420	602	757
Grapefruit	65	93	444	232	1,996	1,383	2,136	2,432
Other	1,098	1,684	1,857	808	1,235	103	182	264
Canned fruits 5/	179	401	552	195	334	93	55	66
Peaches	174	303	400	183	1,306	1,151	1,782	1,850
Fruit cocktail	657	915	835	417	121	36	117	249
Pineapple	68	65	70	13	23	11	16	32
Other	30	40	28	2	23	11	16	32
Other fruits	3,280	5,266	1,867	1,415	2,553	4,061	3,379	4,856
Vegetables and preparations	2,657	4,163	1,074	861	1,778	3,195	2,809	4,101
Pulses	2,223	3,886	686	693	1,669	2,841	2,392	3,646
Dried beans	434	277	388	166	109	355	417	455
Dried peas	82	82	20	26	26	12	167	200
Fresh vegetables	338	479	328	86	53	42	6	8
Canned vegetables	263	342	243	115	204	267	161	232
Asparagus	75	137	85	115	19	31	0	9
Other	46	83	14	37	19	31	403	531
Wops	137	459	431	280	471	513	7,405	15,376
Other vegetables and preparations	1,586	2,677	2,293	3,444	3,300	3,033	5,445	11,482
Hides and skins	1,017	2,266	2,006	2,554	2,610	2,537	2,311	93
Cattle hides	295	114	211	29	40	58	231	93
Calves and kip skins	274	297	76	1,061	650	438	2,029	6,601
Other	42,116	48,843	48,776	45,665	43,519	81,511	106,802	115,622
Oilseeds and products	32,227	42,677	41,048	43,007	43,468	54,700	60,627	71,379
Oil cake and meal	30,381	41,877	40,668	43,004	42,963	54,192	60,099	71,110
Soybean	1,846	800	380	3	505	508	328	269
Other	8,979	5,484	6,721	1,137	965	25,982	44,683	42,453
Oilseeds	6,432	5,238	0	399	345	25,721	44,181	39,054
Soybeans	854	0	0	167	7	104	302	3,078
Flaxseed	1,693	246	893	955	1,106	829	1,632	1,990
Other	910	682	1,007	6	7	5	193	15
Vegetable oils	1	2	2	2	3	1	0	0
Cottonseed	5	14	22	3	3	823	1,493	1,975
Soybean	1	3	931	944	1,089	1,517	1,839	653
Linseed	903	663	1,743	329	406	6,450	5,947	4,952
Other	2,890	625	4,388	5,372	5,957	20,384	24,640	34,333
Tallow 4/	3,805	5,253	19,022	16,916	20,528	4,327	4,861	4,748
Tobacco, unmanufactured	15,568	17,657	204	247	2,309	22	0	14
Variety meats, fresh or frozen 4/	656	365	360	2	4	18	0	134
Meats and preparations	105	1,312	2	184	1	10,342	12,448	15,344
Corn byproducts, feed 5/	20	15	9,183	10,832	112,278	150,047	194,210	212,047
Food for relief and charity	8,914	9,589	120,006	110,212	112,278	150,047	194,210	212,047
Other	109,705	119,550	120,006	110,212	112,278	150,047	194,210	212,047
Total	140,568	148,189	148,413	144,088	139,695	161,586	207,748	245,289
Total France								

1/ Although canned poultry, tallow, and variety meats are subject to variable levies, these cannot exceed the amount of import duties bound in GATT.

2/ Variable levy on sugar-added content.

3/ Mainly corn gluten feed and meal, which are nonvariable-levy commodities; but may contain small quantities of other corn products, subject to variable levies (see "Export Highlights, March 1970").

Table 4.--U.S. agricultural exports to West Germany: Value by commodity, calendar years 1956-72

Commodity	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
-- 1,000 dollars --									
Variable-levy commodities: 2/									
Feed grains	38,398	18,263	30,265	57,401	52,403	37,530	74,855	44,593	65,787
Corn	13,064	13,691	6,088	20,181	21,740	25,849	24,637	26,181	49,745
Grain sorghums	9,292	1,805	4,403	9,725	6,019	2,317	5,662	5,161	3,319
Barley	15,947	2,767	19,660	21,355	17,666	8,101	38,241	12,297	12,082
Oats	95	0	114	6,140	6,978	1,263	6,315	954	641
Rice	194	162	1,570	5,436	2,612	9,026	10,534	7,367	7,407
Rye grain	2,726	2,653	633	1,024	253	3,090	13,763	5,687	2,139
Wheat grain	49,779	40,928	34,881	19,159	10,249	29,164	11,819	15,901	14,042
Wheat flour	221	243	31	10	34	24	14	25	22
Beef and veal, excl. variety meats ..	6	1	0	0	4	7	1	6	67
Pork, excluding variety meats	1,753	950	318	441	214	430	244	207	521
Lard 2/	9,207	2,742	1,580	4,592	1,978	2,462	1,828	2,175	2,047
Dairy products	3,922	331	118	3,044	308	142	442	2,499	2,093
Poultry and eggs	2,622	2,092	2,327	16,768	24,256	38,077	43,572	22,417	24,234
Live poultry	0	12	4	14	6	9	32	40	8
Broilers and fryers	---	---	1,041	6,596	10,350	20,592	25,202	7,540	8,761
Stewing chickens	1,125	1,432	429	2,869	4,415	7,407	7,083	5,373	5,367
Turkeys	---	---	676	2,026	4,879	6,008	8,288	7,042	8,393
Other fresh poultry	331	49	66	301	686	709	481	268	539
Eggs	1,166	599	111	4,962	3,920	3,352	2,486	2,154	1,076
Other	4,326	4,403	824	938	529	1,121	1,298	3,480	4,355
Total	113,354	72,768	72,547	108,813	92,840	121,073	158,370	104,357	122,714
Nonvariable-levy commodities:									
Canned poultry 4/	0	11	186	1,729	1,085	1,938	1,045	1,929	3,780
Cotton, excluding linters	68,036	144,024	48,681	25,306	75,785	55,382	15,036	35,432	49,092
Fruits and preparations	20,258	23,496	29,450	18,906	18,712	22,390	31,125	24,305	23,462
Fresh fruits	8,082	5,237	8,229	3,395	2,671	2,520	2,254	2,571	2,245
Citrus	7,856	4,525	6,803	2,796	2,310	2,202	1,547	2,362	1,633
Oranges and tangerines	4,734	1,968	213	374	112	68	104	146	5
Lemons and limes	2,765	2,120	5,781	1,846	1,722	1,594	879	1,885	1,123
Grapefruits	357	437	809	576	476	540	564	331	505
Other	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Apples	199	335	1,393	291	298	90	444	7	265
Grapes	6	29	6	14	22	21	3	7	5
Other	21	348	27	294	41	207	260	195	342
Dried fruits	3,440	4,383	4,099	2,687	2,681	2,330	1,925	2,000	1,926
Raisins	1,100	387	352	504	849	844	488	731	520
Prunes	1,879	1,735	1,600	890	1,490	758	643	764	682
Other	461	2,261	2,147	1,293	342	728	794	505	724
Fruit juices	3,493	3,647	7,886	2,801	4,193	5,275	6,123	4,262	1,893
Orange	1,979	1,906	5,791	504	2,568	3,460	3,551	2,441	899
Grapefruit	580	707	521	800	331	525	785	635	72
Other	934	1,034	1,574	1,497	1,294	1,290	1,787	1,186	922
Canned fruits 3/	5,140	10,134	8,870	9,626	8,800	11,464	19,990	14,680	16,510
Peaches	1,090	4,138	3,497	4,237	5,284	6,973	12,338	9,253	8,278
Fruit cocktail	101	394	325	530	402	784	1,468	1,631	2,464
Pineapples	3,842	5,119	4,948	4,713	2,985	2,881	5,440	3,369	5,089
Other	107	483	100	146	129	826	744	427	679
Other fruits	103	95	366	397	367	801	833	792	898
Vegetables and preparations	5,181	5,833	8,634	7,947	9,047	8,427	14,650	16,105	13,088
Pulse	677	153	583	2,319	1,651	1,225	2,483	3,552	2,383
Dried beans	109	33	13	431	166	21	131	1,113	661
Dried peas	568	120	570	1,888	1,485	1,204	2,352	2,439	1,722
Fresh vegetables	211	122	0	18	0	71	317	200	5
Canned vegetables	3,053	2,795	4,595	3,065	4,788	4,744	8,002	8,263	7,103
Asparagus	1,659	2,660	4,545	1,560	4,408	4,425	7,323	7,210	7,010
Other	1,374	135	50	1,505	380	319	679	1,053	93
Hops	413	1,204	2,549	914	912	694	1,561	1,733	1,576
Other vegetables and preparations ..	847	1,559	927	1,631	1,696	1,693	2,287	2,357	2,021
Hides and skins	8,720	10,597	8,017	9,744	7,687	9,412	7,521	4,741	10,030
Cattle hides	3,776	6,382	4,715	7,187	5,630	6,578	5,057	3,835	8,964
Calf and kip skins	4,785	4,069	3,149	2,393	1,861	2,656	2,318	662	416
Other	169	146	153	164	196	178	146	244	650
Oilseeds and products	60,345	74,087	29,758	57,051	70,081	64,408	69,066	78,121	114,467
Oil cake and meal	1,085	480	670	4,568	4,556	3,406	8,615	9,722	18,226
Soybean	380	78	396	3,127	3,596	3,254	8,033	9,186	17,319
Other	705	402	274	1,441	960	152	582	536	907
Oilseeds	30,745	36,164	22,960	32,462	38,141	41,369	52,572	61,244	81,793
Soybeans	29,836	35,682	22,958	32,196	38,066	40,635	52,530	60,207	78,033
Flaxseed	909	453	0	149	14	731	1,038	576	3,607
Other	0	29	2	117	61	3	4	461	153
Vegetable oils	28,515	37,443	6,128	20,021	27,384	19,633	7,879	7,155	14,468
Cottonseed	24,036	33,000	5,126	18,006	23,016	18,767	6,560	6,350	10,755
Soybean	599	3,168	97	1,169	4,148	279	813	497	2,358
Linseed	2,508	500	0	1	2	2	1	0	0
Other	1,372	775	905	845	218	585	505	308	1,355
Manufactured	9,504	5,131	2,314	5,599	6,056	7,019	5,425	5,004	6,313
Trash or frozen 4/	43,007	46,792	59,946	47,228	50,105	59,311	63,417	64,477	67,091
Ions	---	---	5,252	6,918	6,172	6,496	5,937	6,692	8,017
Feed 5/	4,078	1,772	1,183	848	3,783	70	2,252	2,551	1,699
Id charity	0	0	0	417	17	0	346	291	0
.....	19,316	10,870	8,266	3,382	2,285	1,063	225	335	166
.....	13,751	16,031	11,010	11,334	11,250	14,211	16,716	17,093	15,424
Total	252,206	338,644	212,917	196,409	262,065	250,127	332,761	257,076	312,629
Total	365,560	411,412	285,464	305,222	345,905	371,200	391,131	361,433	435,343

set to variable levies beginning on July 30, 1962; rice, on Sept. 1, 1964; and beef and dairy products, on Nov. 1, 1964. Lard for industrial use is bound in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) at 3 percent

Table 4.--U.S. agricultural exports to West Germany: Value by commodity, calendar year 1956-72

Commodity	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 1/
-- 1,000 dollars --								
Variable-levy commodities: 2/								
Feed grains	82,261	104,905	63,839	64,551	35,141	69,883	77,419	86,524
Corn	55,758	67,986	54,888	61,869	35,593	62,927	71,234	78,001
Grain sorghums	11,348	10,991	3,817	1,327	53	3	1,582	4,137
Barley	11,662	18,871	3,971	1,355	0	2,568	4,613	3,995
Oats	3,493	7,057	1,163	0	0	4,405	0	390
Rice	5,091	9,525	9,576	9,320	13,116	8,789	8,969	8,751
Rye grain	566	1,872	1,323	63	0	0	43	0
Wheat grain	15,748	28,068	27,216	16,678	9,465	31,840	10,875	23,585
Wheat flour	25	19	5	8	7	82	0	4
Beef and veal, excl. variety meats	133	226	65	88	22	73	379	501
Pork, excluding variety meats	33	77	85	85	147	60	51	42
Lard 3/	530	440	451	132	120	126	160	179
Dairy products	2,626	8	11	2	7	2	156	8
Poultry and eggs	21,018	16,744	12,369	9,129	7,743	8,345	5,943	6,663
Live poultry	60	35	25	4	8	13	12	9
Broilers and fryers	4,710	4,633	2,081	1,062	525	284	706	217
Stewing chickens	2,059	548	5	0	0	0	0	0
Turkeys	13,113	10,655	9,677	7,646	6,738	7,198	4,700	5,927
Other fresh poultry	499	238	209	107	94	4	5	1
Eggs	577	635	372	310	378	846	520	509
Other	1,107	1,181	1,400	2,168	2,165	1,720	1,803	2,400
Total	129,138	163,065	116,340	102,424	68,438	120,920	105,798	128,657
Nonvariable-levy commodities:								
Canned poultry 4/	3,176	2,231	2,251	930	146	43	278	735
Cotton, excluding linters	17,022	16,251	14,148	8,800	3,859	4,600	13,904	17,376
Fruits and preparations	30,040	20,491	15,111	13,808	20,705	24,157	20,688	25,463
Fresh fruits	2,542	2,650	2,056	2,188	2,780	3,220	2,567	1,830
Citrus	1,668	1,634	1,711	1,990	2,552	2,875	2,059	1,574
Oranges and tangerines	277	393	427	46	510	468	314	183
Lemons and limes	977	905	888	1,813	1,769	2,024	1,229	1,037
Grapefruits	412	333	396	128	272	381	514	352
Other	2	3	0	3	1	2	2	2
Apples	338	508	19	4	1	0	0	0
Grapes	24	68	7	3	34	35	71	0
Other	512	440	319	19	203	310	437	256
Dried fruits	2,416	1,669	1,383	1,224	1,415	1,903	2,430	2,658
Raisins	777	598	668	651	765	814	1,464	1,620
Prunes	946	823	492	497	516	485	472	495
Other	693	248	223	76	134	604	94	543
Fruit juices	2,113	2,526	3,730	3,215	3,202	5,104	4,985	4,870
Orange	872	1,571	2,654	2,391	2,121	3,428	3,334	3,416
Grapefruit	418	187	394	181	409	790	525	856
Other	823	768	682	663	672	886	1,126	599
Canned fruits 5/	21,784	12,294	7,498	6,812	12,630	13,526	10,278	15,201
Peaches	10,986	7,197	3,162	2,219	5,862	7,091	5,009	4,843
Fruit cocktail	2,862	2,271	1,494	1,810	2,682	3,363	1,109	2,395
Pineapples	5,231	2,460	2,627	2,331	2,053	3,417	3,401	3,653
Other	2,705	366	215	452	2,033	655	759	4,295
Other fruits	1,185	1,352	444	369	668	404	428	9,089
Vegetables and preparations	13,352	9,022	6,837	6,825	6,891	8,733	9,304	2,474
Pulses	2,849	2,350	2,163	2,580	2,693	3,137	1,815	2,474
Dried beans	357	606	117	291	624	1,200	323	836
Dried peas	2,492	1,944	2,046	2,289	2,069	1,937	1,480	1,638
Fresh vegetables	148	207	205	482	150	240	28	37
Canned vegetables	6,119	2,130	1,441	1,028	675	484	262	423
Asparagus	5,686	1,839	1,300	785	293	117	234	398
Other	433	291	141	242	382	367	3,956	2,433
Hops	2,110	2,671	1,486	967	832	1,076	3,230	3,722
Other vegetables and preparations	2,126	1,464	1,542	1,768	2,541	3,796	16,725	23,531
Hides and skins	11,001	10,780	7,034	7,444	8,428	6,387	4,245	8,016
Cattle hides	9,446	7,961	4,556	5,873	6,905	5,663	520	812
Calf and kip skins	1,021	1,958	1,638	1,078	469	115	11,960	14,723
Other	534	861	840	493	1,054	609	268,767	322,924
Oilseeds and products	133,455	158,882	147,653	151,102	133,816	215,193	89,296	85,581
Oil cake and meal	30,603	45,695	42,584	44,561	61,589	74,991	83,079	79,038
Soybean	27,512	40,842	40,081	43,560	59,345	70,429	6,217	9,543
Other	3,091	4,853	2,503	1,001	2,244	4,562	168,953	227,756
Oilseeds	80,513	107,887	104,182	105,955	86,003	133,287	161,952	189,112
Soybeans	75,636	99,181	98,992	90,218	76,029	130,263	785	13,594
Flaxseed	3,830	7,192	3,542	12,520	8,050	274	6,216	25,050
Other	1,047	1,514	1,648	3,217	1,924	2,770	10,518	6,587
Vegetable oils	22,339	5,300	39	586	6,224	6,915	9,383	5,396
Cottonseed	16,584	3,498	89	0	2,039	5,593	20	11
Soybean	883	3	11	64	184	55	2	0
Linseed	11	1	0	18	77	13	1,113	1,180
Other	4,861	1,798	837	504	3,924	3,466	3,435	2,924
Tallow 4/	6,055	6,229	3,168	3,327	3,466	3,995	93,393	97,438
Tobacco, unmanufactured	63,605	83,635	99,657	74,062	89,698	84,712	13,402	8,625
Variety meats, fresh or frozen 4/	5,712	5,303	4,923	4,590	6,248	9,371	15,582	20,028
Nuts and preparations	2,337	1,122	1,589	1,279	6,859	14,081	6,670	7,900
Corn byproducts, feed 5/	1	35	268	3,892	7,491	5,560	18	1
Food for relief and charity	73	56	113	190	6	57	23,273	21,313
Other	18,552	18,148	17,372	18,379	16,792	19,648	485,439	557,367
Total	304,381	332,185	320,124	294,628	324,405	396,537	591,237	686,024
Total West Germany	433,519	495,250	436,464	397,052	392,843	517,457	591,237	686,024

4/ Although canned poultry, tallow, and variety meats are subject to variable levies, these cannot exceed the amount of import duties bound in GATT.

5/ Variable levy on sugar-added content.

6/ Mainly corn gluten feed and meal, which are nonvariable-levy commodities; but may contain small quantities of other corn products, subject to variable levies (see "Export Highlights, March 1970").

Table 5.--U.S. agricultural exports to the Netherlands: Value by commodity, calendar years 1956-72

Commodity	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
-- 1,000 dollars --									
Variable-levy commodities: 2/									
Feed grains	61,795	41,487	76,773	116,954	94,107	97,735	136,068	116,952	132,179
Corn	18,292	22,616	27,775	44,334	44,077	58,833	78,749	79,856	86,195
Grain sorghums	13,744	5,251	19,461	24,513	23,338	27,795	33,760	29,171	39,140
Barley	15,654	8,256	22,180	30,591	11,187	5,783	14,648	5,805	5,388
Oats	14,105	5,364	7,357	17,496	15,505	5,324	8,911	2,120	1,456
Rice	270	72	532	2,948	3,241	3,880	2,437	3,284	5,781
Rye grain	5,920	2,642	1,251	4,036	3,392	2,626	4,754	7,693	3,418
Wheat grain	37,788	12,092	10,599	13,184	13,917	34,729	25,569	21,121	26,627
Wheat flour	4,725	4,934	4,945	4,577	5,247	5,134	3,707	1,987	1,590
Beef and veal, excl. variety meats ..	74	33	17	14	34	22	3	30	66
Pork, excluding variety meats	1,077	757	126	275	222	114	55	896	2,865
Lard 3/	561	1	0	0	62	416	1	12	5
Dairy products	232	197	1	1,786	215	208	169	6,302	28,171
Poultry and eggs	110	371	943	1,781	3,312	5,676	8,215	5,084	4,561
Live poultry	2	1	0	8	0	5	31	99	82
Broilers and fryers	---	---	483	1,233	2,063	4,055	5,453	3,119	1,760
Stewing chickens	32	303	202	352	806	1,177	1,186	692	989
Turkeys	---	---	58	145	391	303	1,062	1,023	1,590
Other fresh poultry	0	22	149	22	31	118	90	43	111
Eggs	76	45	51	31	21	18	393	108	29
Other	9,243	7,700	301	1,313	1,395	1,524	7,732	12,303	11,163
Total	122,495	70,286	95,688	147,045	125,144	152,064	188,710	175,664	216,426
Nonvariable-levy commodities:									
Canned poultry 4/	0	1	0	0	52	21	10	33	103
Cotton, excluding lintners	18,932	27,634	11,788	9,905	32,429	22,351	11,916	13,521	13,533
Fruits and preparations	20,707	19,461	15,334	11,129	11,089	15,579	16,194	16,892	15,051
Fresh fruits	12,869	12,705	8,750	5,677	4,244	9,066	8,081	9,092	7,795
Citrus	12,599	10,761	5,799	4,994	3,783	8,338	7,409	8,864	6,782
Oranges and tangerines	9,539	7,024	1,997	3,126	1,924	4,648	4,279	4,461	3,117
Lemons and limes	2,138	2,663	3,010	1,074	1,282	2,180	1,274	3,179	2,314
Grapefruits	922	1,074	792	794	577	1,510	1,856	1,224	1,351
Other	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Apples	254	1,088	2,833	317	433	476	563	69	856
Grapes	3	0	7	6	9	3	0	8	---
Other	13	856	111	360	28	243	106	159	150
Dried fruits	2,681	2,152	2,210	1,235	1,683	1,280	1,295	1,322	978
Raisins	1,115	428	532	997	658	410	232	611	261
Prunes	1,050	833	1,046	575	699	519	748	465	450
Other	516	891	632	263	326	351	315	246	267
Fruit juices	1,185	1,720	1,222	876	1,109	1,289	1,326	1,095	926
Orange	869	1,081	617	610	748	969	991	854	757
Grapefruit	114	136	89	67	34	109	106	88	55
Other	202	503	516	199	327	191	229	153	114
Canned fruits 5/	3,884	2,842	3,070	3,284	3,974	3,658	5,014	5,075	5,185
Peaches	499	440	888	1,227	1,315	1,392	2,091	2,309	1,909
Fruit cocktail	396	491	675	673	886	825	1,162	1,367	1,413
Pineapples	2,796	1,544	1,304	1,243	1,558	980	1,376	1,128	1,517
Other	193	367	203	141	215	461	385	271	346
Other fruits	88	42	82	57	79	306	478	308	166
Vegetables and preparations	2,509	1,930	1,719	2,726	2,390	3,222	5,628	6,106	4,255
Pulse	408	183	429	1,606	1,239	1,992	1,909	2,911	2,061
Dried beans	174	121	95	687	297	423	406	1,659	808
Dried peas	234	62	334	919	942	769	1,503	1,252	1,253
Fresh vegetables	357	33	0	2	11	283	468	883	107
Canned vegetables	388	535	549	391	457	584	698	976	619
Asparagus	137	312	453	224	397	545	617	862	560
Other	251	223	96	167	60	39	81	114	59
Hops	199	448	364	204	81	162	392	245	224
Other vegetables and preparations ..	1,157	731	377	523	602	1,001	2,161	1,091	1,244
Hides and skins	3,443	11,303	7,676	8,028	12,791	8,246	10,171	8,231	10,609
Cattle hides	2,040	8,893	5,707	5,571	10,951	6,180	8,353	6,558	8,533
Calves and kip skins	1,148	1,911	1,586	2,041	1,145	1,337	464	388	693
Other	255	499	383	416	695	729	1,354	1,285	1,383
Oilseeds and products	56,071	60,973	35,787	89,227	83,639	68,957	87,719	78,999	120,856
Oil cake and meal	4,329	1,050	968	8,501	7,349	6,533	16,715	14,038	18,447
Soybean	587	211	616	3,819	5,008	5,392	13,325	11,466	14,844
Other	3,742	839	352	4,682	2,341	1,141	3,392	2,572	3,603
Oilseeds	99,818	40,053	33,476	65,403	64,725	54,544	66,655	54,640	86,450
Soybeans	28,832	31,513	26,415	48,294	55,913	45,637	59,127	48,633	72,269
Flaxseed	10,969	8,273	7,061	16,438	8,567	8,379	7,370	5,758	12,730
Other	17	267	0	671	245	528	158	229	1,451
Vegetable oils	11,924	19,870	1,343	15,323	11,565	7,880	4,349	10,321	15,959
Cottonseed	4,098	7,243	397	10,395	2,370	339	2,120	6,253	6,798
Soybean	716	2,436	233	3,158	4,742	2,320	389	1,038	2,475
Linseed	5,501	8,709	259	680	2,935	2,385	458	783	1,441
Other	1,609	1,482	454	1,090	1,518	2,836	1,382	2,247	5,245
Tallow 6/	15,332	14,150	8,154	13,344	10,945	8,410	6,093	8,321	11,614
Tobacco, unmanufactured	15,098	15,980	11,567	12,047	21,080	15,954	16,123	18,209	18,603
Variety meats, fresh or frozen 6/ ..	---	---	6,368	6,806	6,323	6,541	6,381	7,020	10,137
Meats and preparations	2,940	447	270	233	531	69	307	861	617
Corn byproducts, feed 6/	2	2	22	1,069	470	191	2,475	5,153	6,934
Food for relief and charity	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	115	158
Other	15,155	16,206	11,211	17,090	12,781	16,364	14,102	17,493	16,258
Total	150,191	168,089	109,896	171,514	194,520	169,905	177,119	180,354	228,728
Total Netherlands	272,686	238,375	205,384	318,559	319,664	317,969	365,829	356,618	445,154

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Grains, poultry, and pork were subject to variable levies beginning on July 30, 1962; rice, on Sept. 1, 1964; and beef and dairy products, on Nov. 1, 1964.

3/ Lard for food is a variable-levy commodity, while lard for industrial use is bound in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) at 3 percent ad valorem. U.S. lard is for food use.

Table 5.--U.S. agricultural exports to the Netherlands: Value by commodity, calendar years 1956-72

Commodity	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1970	1971	1972 1/
-- 1,000 dollars --								
variable-levy commodities: 2/								
Feed grains	165,565	171,879	172,009	134,824	85,363	139,581	144,733	142,925
Corn	105,445	125,511	146,997	125,678	84,106	124,489	131,872	135,806
Grain sorghums	46,647	37,761	21,812	7,614	1,257	13,159	10,335	6,807
Barley	6,044	2,296	1,524	0	0	396	2,472	225
Oats	7,429	6,311	1,676	1,532	0	1,537	54	87
Rice	2,100	4,891	7,799	8,712	9,143	4,501	1,912	3,781
Eye grain	822	2,413	2,913	1,422	409	0	674	175
Wheat grain	26,602	37,915	30,732	26,120	12,663	26,584	24,545	51,092
Wheat flour	1,131	1,262	1,338	937	861	845	1,007	692
Beef and veal, excl. variety meats ..	510	175	156	91	47	92	116	156
Pork, excluding variety meats	89	122	105	92	38	8	106	87
Lard 3/	1	0	23	132	6	1	57	1
Dairy products	17,552	151	111	111	55	44	52	329
Poultry and eggs	5,233	2,676	1,445	1,087	1,176	938	516	965
Live poultry	79	105	73	57	206	206	184	211
Broilers and fryers	1,386	1,020	224	145	165	34	18	32
Stewing chickens	605	134	28	1	0	0	0	0
Turkeys	2,728	1,267	1,054	642	747	687	274	598
Other fresh poultry	279	55	20	20	16	0	1	0
Eggs	156	95	46	222	42	11	39	124
Other	3,355	2,470	3,011	2,171	2,620	5,474	7,026	12,568
Total	223,160	223,954	219,662	175,699	112,401	178,069	180,744	213,171
nonvariable-levy commodities:								
Canned poultry 4/	143	114	10	33	24	4	13	12
Cotton, excluding linters	7,438	5,832	3,107	4,362	2,704	2,582	5,791	4,749
Fruits and preparations	19,448	18,516	17,878	9,999	20,413	18,288	15,700	18,300
Fresh fruits	10,711	10,121	11,307	4,806	13,968	11,803	8,932	10,880
Citrus	8,932	8,877	9,761	4,724	13,020	11,588	8,830	9,805
Oranges and tangerines	5,455	5,386	6,263	1,436	9,993	7,501	5,358	5,106
Lemons and limes	2,209	2,215	2,201	2,723	1,993	2,788	3,160	3,123
Grapefruits	1,268	1,243	1,296	565	959	1,211	312	1,566
Other	1	33	1	0	75	68	0	10
Apples	1,389	1,028	1,140	0	819	131	14	101
Grapes	83	69	349	44	84	49	48	107
Other	307	147	57	38	45	75	40	67
Dried fruits	1,249	1,191	1,018	937	839	821	1,000	1,318
Raisins	316	275	377	395	382	355	515	643
Prunes	739	660	505	441	360	359	422	525
Other	194	256	136	101	97	107	63	150
Fruit juices	953	1,136	1,850	1,722	1,518	2,544	2,790	3,282
Orange	723	934	1,537	1,468	1,239	2,163	2,204	2,690
Grapefruit	85	48	155	141	114	159	361	379
Other	145	154	158	113	165	222	225	213
Canned fruits 5/	6,136	5,828	3,391	2,197	3,361	2,758	2,711	3,129
Peaches	2,134	2,136	1,035	432	1,128	739	840	618
Fruit cocktail	1,645	1,690	1,098	759	1,145	965	442	314
Pineapples	1,528	1,714	1,005	817	759	620	937	1,019
Other	849	288	253	189	329	434	492	1,178
Other fruits	379	240	312	337	727	362	267	491
Vegetables and preparations	4,208	4,485	3,829	4,723	3,945	5,339	4,709	6,911
Pulses	2,964	2,150	1,689	2,108	1,696	2,124	1,937	3,036
Dried beans	871	976	236	805	921	1,164	1,246	1,669
Dried peas	2,093	1,174	1,453	1,303	775	960	691	1,367
Fresh vegetables	168	208	555	813	352	746	772	772
Canned vegetables	373	755	199	213	134	88	76	70
Asparagus	278	639	143	154	48	31	11	15
Other	95	116	56	59	86	57	65	55
Hops	121	328	256	227	67	78	256	1,248
Other vegetables and preparations ..	582	1,044	1,130	1,362	1,696	2,303	1,668	1,785
Hides and skins	13,932	9,871	4,345	5,701	6,063	3,281	2,720	5,412
Cattle hides	11,342	8,161	3,663	4,765	5,291	2,680	2,399	4,519
Calves and kip skins	1,746	1,188	438	546	379	242	112	656
Other	844	522	244	390	393	359	209	237
Oilseeds and products	123,221	156,496	166,508	179,465	172,737	220,373	276,216	338,697
Oil cake and meal	22,568	28,369	36,462	51,826	49,433	50,966	63,077	47,807
Soybean	19,615	24,903	35,193	46,254	44,842	49,180	60,792	40,933
Other	2,953	3,466	1,269	5,572	4,591	1,786	2,285	6,854
Oilseeds	89,575	118,939	124,386	117,025	117,240	160,576	198,668	279,005
Soybeans	81,897	107,424	110,996	107,023	109,805	156,299	194,185	259,350
Flaxseed	3,481	8,759	8,866	6,735	5,783	2,776	173	10,174
Other	4,197	2,756	4,524	3,267	1,652	1,501	4,310	9,481
Vegetable oils	11,078	9,188	5,660	10,614	6,064	8,831	14,471	11,885
Cottonseed	5,777	335	86	251	2,243	3,049	5,269	1,512
Soybean	1,016	0	5	14	33	100	102	71
Linseed	1,658	8,493	4,023	8,606	1,349	2,265	135	2,329
Other	2,627	360	1,546	1,743	2,439	3,417	8,965	7,979
Tallow 4/	17,684	14,679	12,104	10,085	6,112	17,324	16,584	10,475
Tobacco, unmanufactured	22,530	17,352	27,441	30,279	22,620	19,428	29,759	29,987
Variety meats, fresh or frozen 4/ ..	11,538	10,701	8,375	7,836	7,386	9,131	8,879	8,344
Nuts and preparations	895	856	842	581	1,367	2,701	3,142	4,865
Corn byproducts, feed 5/	13,949	16,954	17,041	24,377	28,983	27,714	24,455	43,059
Food for relief and charity	0	184	0	219	0	1	141	174
Other	12,065	13,880	11,301	14,156	13,939	18,338	13,101	17,667
Total	247,051	269,920	272,781	291,816	286,293	344,504	401,190	488,652
total Netherlands	470,211	493,874	492,443	467,515	398,694	522,572	581,934	701,823

1/ Although canned poultry, tallow, and variety meats are subject to variable levies, these cannot exceed the amount of import duties bound on GATT.

2/ Variable levy on sugar-added content.

3/ Mainly corn gluten feed and meal, which are nonvariable-levy commodities; but may contain small quantities of other corn products, subject to variable levies (see "Export Highlights, March 1970").

Table 6.--U.S. agricultural exports to Belgium-Luxembourg: Value by commodity, calendar years 1956-72

Commodity	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
-- 1,000 dollars --									
Variable-levy commodities: 2/									
Feed grains	49,140	38,879	45,973	57,694	46,475	42,065	60,277	48,384	57,031
Corn	15,510	20,599	12,089	18,265	16,287	21,224	32,289	31,162	37,145
Grain sorghums	12,191	6,538	13,215	25,520	23,473	17,868	23,239	16,520	19,018
Barley	15,626	6,967	16,779	12,088	5,217	2,106	3,638	550	587
Oats	5,813	4,775	3,890	1,821	1,498	867	1,111	152	281
Rye	2,060	1,715	846	2,296	1,002	1,873	763	2,068	1,766
Wheat grain	1,678	908	532	654	50	23	192	118	119
Wheat flour	29,245	11,580	5,339	5,596	6,809	12,590	6,228	7,233	3,697
Bovine and veal, excl. variety meats	31	31	92	21	19	5	4	76	15
Pork, excl. variety meats	15	6	26	2	3	4	13	2	99
Lard 1/	33	4	14	19	11	2	9	103	700
Dairy products	82	55	6	25	6	219	18	84	74
Poultry and eggs	684	570	459	1,802	134	111	114	4,939	7,965
Live poultry	155	164	250	429	472	758	712	805	884
Broilers and fryers	0	8	30	124	144	277	293	342	316
Stewing chickens	18	39	21	19	0	12	5	3	0
Turkeys	0	---	5	13	2	61	71	12	5
Other fresh poultry	6	0	9	20	0	0	46	66	128
Eggs	131	117	163	223	308	402	297	380	433
Other	2,782	1,524	143	1,022	1,142	545	1,962	1,725	750
Total	85,905	55,436	53,680	69,560	56,123	58,195	78,292	65,537	73,100
Nonvariable-levy commodities:									
Canned poultry 2/	0	12	1	0	2	2	5	8	2
Cotton, excluding linters	24,512	41,912	12,192	8,382	34,494	18,634	10,783	12,712	21,531
Fruits and preparations	12,401	14,213	12,232	9,861	9,026	10,527	10,419	11,046	11,566
Fresh fruits	6,793	6,813	5,424	3,986	2,760	4,860	3,142	4,113	3,539
Citrus	6,693	6,094	4,158	3,898	2,642	4,413	2,882	3,989	3,341
Oranges and tangerines	5,474	4,612	1,983	2,535	1,261	2,772	1,714	2,167	1,871
Lemons and limes	871	1,032	1,742	969	1,154	1,294	873	1,513	1,064
Grapefruits	348	450	433	394	227	347	295	309	406
Other	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Apples	69	292	1,172	46	97	334	234	46	157
Grapes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Other	31	427	94	42	21	113	26	77	41
Dried fruits	1,754	1,869	1,271	1,108	1,648	1,379	1,245	1,300	1,181
Raisins	521	406	323	365	479	334	310	402	325
Prunes	913	1,024	734	619	989	907	813	781	766
Other	320	439	214	124	180	138	122	117	90
Fruit juices	356	578	696	397	297	329	452	396	395
Orange	181	271	295	159	143	155	197	135	161
Grapefruit	100	222	245	73	79	90	173	126	78
Other	75	85	156	165	75	84	82	115	156
Canned fruits 2/	3,489	4,942	4,826	4,365	4,301	3,948	5,563	5,186	6,382
Peaches	715	850	1,208	907	1,103	914	1,433	1,412	1,448
Fruit cocktail	875	1,078	1,323	1,192	1,188	1,151	1,581	1,903	2,011
Pineapples	1,285	1,802	1,400	1,525	1,198	1,097	1,624	1,177	1,940
Other	614	1,212	895	741	812	786	925	694	983
Other fruits	9	11	15	5	20	11	17	51	69
Vegetables and preparations	1,863	1,688	2,315	1,770	1,315	1,239	1,834	3,502	2,703
Pulse	197	64	45	735	248	173	341	1,430	494
Dried beans	40	29	17	461	70	1	134	1,022	312
Dried peas	157	35	28	274	178	172	207	408	182
Other	39	2	6	0	0	0	175	86	8
Asparagus	589	599	577	477	554	574	608	1,349	1,283
Other	310	280	417	312	390	380	551	1,218	1,126
Hops	279	319	160	165	164	194	57	131	157
Other vegetables and preparations	461	608	1,273	270	126	112	321	219	534
Hides and skins	577	415	414	288	387	380	389	418	384
Cattle hides	527	648	288	708	666	486	95	138	228
Goat and kip skins	134	312	83	340	416	314	14	26	81
Other	226	263	194	342	211	127	25	0	30
Oilseeds and products	167	73	11	26	39	45	56	112	117
Oil cake and meal	19,270	14,370	9,339	13,921	19,428	16,185	22,847	23,274	39,000
Soybean	1,642	1,391	1,663	3,346	3,127	3,516	6,440	7,580	12,776
Other	932	1,333	895	2,891	2,853	3,515	6,433	7,530	12,242
Oilseeds	690	58	768	455	274	1	7	50	534
Soybeans	15,143	9,226	7,321	10,348	14,091	12,095	16,271	15,494	25,041
Flaxseed	6,742	6,786	7,259	7,889	11,822	10,278	13,488	13,293	22,083
Other	8,334	2,390	0	2,211	2,223	1,701	2,735	1,995	1,305
Vegetable oils	67	50	62	248	46	116	48	206	1,653
Cottonseed	2,485	3,753	355	227	2,210	574	136	200	1,183
Soybean	357	1,014	0	74	1,907	425	3	51	512
Linseed	2	1,637	194	3	117	0	3	1	189
Other	1,860	263	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tallow 4/	266	839	161	149	186	149	130	148	482
Tobacco, unmanufactured	3,958	2,012	1,253	2,912	2,245	733	890	1,132	2,749
Variety meats, fresh or frozen 4/	8,671	8,413	6,613	10,362	9,220	8,319	9,743	9,337	9,671
Nuts and preparations	0	0	314	359	195	384	567	536	1,347
Corn byproducts, feed 5/	752	209	55	95	215	37	64	154	117
Food for relief and charity	9	0	0	215	31	30	39	262	184
Other	94	150	0	2	4	3	0	0	1
Total	6,809	5,781	4,246	4,890	3,893	4,868	4,176	4,741	3,189
Total Belgium-Luxembourg	78,866	89,408	48,850	53,477	80,734	61,447	61,462	66,842	92,288
1/ Preliminary.									
2/ Grains, poultry, and pork were subject to variable levies beginning on July 30, 1962; rice, on Sept. 1, 1964; and beef and dairy products, on Nov. 1, 1964.									
3/ Lard for food is a variable-levy commodity, while lard for industrial use is bound in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) at 3 percent ad valorem. U.S. lard is for food use.									

Table 6.--U.S. agricultural exports to Belgium-Luxembourg: Value by commodity, calendar years 1956-72

Commodity	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 1/
-- 1,000 dollars --								
Variable-levy commodities: 2/	72,768	87,309	50,584	31,664	32,755	50,527	41,333	22,685
Feed grains	42,290	50,606	30,666	24,112	28,490	39,607	29,397	22,685
Corn	27,172	33,262	18,542	7,265	4,221	8,199	7,889	0
Grain sorghums	1,819	1,526	579	44	44	2,721	0	0
Barley	1,487	1,915	797	243	3,370	3,160	2,650	1,393
Oats	1,807	1,546	3,024	3,267	0	0	0	0
Rice	75	133	85	0	0	0	0	0
Rye grain	6,540	10,316	9,577	9,711	6,047	5,319	9,183	8,113
Wheat grain	20	25	14	4	14	2	1	2
Wheat flour	107	21	56	77	12	38	14	34
Beef and veal, excl. variety meats	236	32	126	32	61	275	293	140
Pork, excl. variety meats	22	252	148	30	18	28	76	592
Lard 3/	2,370	29	28	62	403	777	356	339
Dairy products	587	811	535	751	115	211	96	54
Poultry and eggs	189	194	124	292	13	12	27	39
Live poultry	6	21	22	26	0	0	2	0
Broilers and fryers	5	20	0	14	0	0	0	0
Stewing chickens	143	166	189	240	237	495	195	156
Turkeys	10	8	11	7	0	0	0	0
Other fresh poultry	234	402	189	172	38	59	36	90
Eggs	358	442	480	423	244	903	1,007	1,804
Other	84,890	100,916	64,657	46,021	42,993	61,071	54,982	35,202
Total	84,890	100,916	64,657	46,021	42,993	61,071	54,982	35,202
Nonvariable-levy commodities:	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	3
Canned poultry 4/	0	6,050	4,074	4,795	3,001	3,768	8,253	7,313
Cotton, excluding lintars	8,170	13,578	13,561	8,893	7,002	7,561	6,350	7,259
Fruits and preparations	4,253	5,116	5,012	2,577	1,312	625	475	417
Fresh fruits	4,253	4,786	5,520	2,526	1,186	537	434	305
Citrus	2,958	3,311	3,945	981	679	211	139	121
Oranges and tangerines	924	1,116	1,156	1,329	434	313	269	122
Lemons and limes	371	359	419	216	72	13	25	62
Grapefruits	---	---	---	---	1	0	1	0
Other	105	256	0	0	63	30	0	0
Apples	6	12	7	26	23	1	0	112
Grapes	61	62	85	25	40	57	41	1,865
Other	1,380	1,313	1,497	1,249	1,197	1,272	1,872	1,865
Dried fruits	391	392	451	500	347	458	518	581
Raisins	870	778	958	689	741	651	1,203	1,087
Fruites	119	143	88	60	109	163	151	197
Other	387	344	740	1,115	682	944	978	462
Fruit juices	130	106	380	689	458	660	609	59
Orange	123	99	182	254	109	117	157	147
Grapefruit	134	139	178	172	115	167	213	4,253
Other	6,108	6,714	5,668	3,892	3,758	4,712	3,008	1,104
Canned fruits 5/	1,264	1,092	1,403	840	864	1,350	933	1,388
Peaches	2,113	2,466	2,618	1,620	1,471	2,059	1,351	523
Fruit cocktail	1,140	2,111	1,388	1,325	1,024	1,189	65	1,236
Pineapples	1,591	445	259	107	397	114	20	56
Other	54	91	44	60	53	8	20	2,102
Other fruits	2,290	2,326	1,387	1,590	1,830	1,356	1,588	720
Vegetables and preparations	714	580	185	483	466	565	757	602
Pulse	306	402	99	269	256	455	707	118
Dried beans	408	178	86	214	210	110	5	5
Dried peas	46	9	53	182	410	372	126	89
Fresh vegetables	888	989	449	515	407	232	64	27
Canned vegetables	677	846	280	366	285	140	62	62
Asparagus	211	143	169	149	122	179	521	827
Other	423	477	259	65	156	235	171	461
Hops	217	271	441	345	391	235	977	1,440
Other vegetables and preparations	751	881	383	584	444	195	215	1,001
Hides and skins	600	686	213	237	351	24	37	151
Cattle hides	99	128	141	200	18	16	725	288
Calf and kip skins	32	67	29	147	75	58,727	74,956	50,621
Other	38,202	43,122	53,862	43,246	54,652	19,480	31,454	23,232
Oilseeds and products	13,798	14,265	23,815	15,656	15,344	18,685	30,518	23,136
Oil cake and meal	13,278	14,132	23,731	15,489	15,257	18,685	30,518	23,136
Soybean	520	133	84	167	87	795	936	96
Other	22,536	28,693	29,955	27,499	39,180	37,004	35,844	24,555
Oilseeds	19,337	26,465	27,460	24,627	38,236	36,211	33,472	17,985
Soybeans	782	1,799	1,697	2,808	940	209	87	1,778
Flaxseed	2,417	429	798	64	4	584	2,285	4,792
Other	1,868	164	92	91	168	2,243	7,658	2,834
Vegetable oils	725	1	1	1	1	675	122	63
Cottonseed	150	1	12	1	1	0	10	88
Soybean	0	0	5	1	1	0	0	225
Linseed	993	162	74	88	165	1,568	7,526	2,458
Other	1,024	1,137	892	656	816	3,460	6,317	7,110
Tallow 4/	11,218	11,559	12,037	14,561	13,529	10,543	14,914	12,603
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1,507	1,312	2,037	2,133	3,093	3,578	3,999	7,067
Variety meats, fresh or frozen 4/	248	307	178	234	431	1,002	1,657	1,121
Meats and preparations	662	261	115	129	59	1,002	3,263	449
Corn byproducts, feed 6/	44	178	2	323	1	1	165	4
Food for relief and charity	3,487	3,352	3,276	4,455	4,053	4,788	3,989	5,341
Other	79,937	84,067	91,804	81,599	88,953	96,021	126,433	102,443
Total	164,827	184,983	156,461	127,620	131,946	157,092	181,415	137,645
Total Belgium-Luxembourg	164,827	184,983	156,461	127,620	131,946	157,092	181,415	137,645

4/ Although canned poultry, tallow, and variety meats are subject to variable levies, these cannot exceed the amount of import duties bound in GATT.

5/ Variable levy on sugar-added content.

6/ Mainly corn gluten feed and meal, which are nonvariable-levy commodities; but may contain small quantities of other corn products, subject to variable levies (see "Export Highlights, March 1970").

Table 7---U.S. agricultural exports to Italy: Value by commodity, calendar years 1956-72

Commodity	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
-- 1,000 dollars --									
Variable-levy commodities: 2/									
Feed grains									
Corn	5,489	4,350	2,459	7,630	3,740	8,512	41,212	64,204	67,334
Grain sorghums	5,489	4,350	107	5,595	815	7,197	30,737	58,020	62,597
Barley	0	0	5	23	684	34	99	58	87
Oats	0	0	2,347	1,527	1,861	1,281	8,837	4,324	4,650
Rye grain	3	3	3	485	380	0	1,539	1,802	0
Wheat grain	0	0	0	53	33	15	6	47	0
Wheat flour	8,566	13,909	655	1,031	14,686	85,697	1,749	202	0
Beef and veal, excl. variety meats	2,101	1,959	6,136	3,848	1,954	1,698	1,792	7,971	6,082
Pork, excl. variety meats	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,112	19
Lard 3/	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	8	25
Dairy products	19	1	1	1	0	1	17	32	92
Poultry and eggs	18,254	9,767	1,754	3,201	2,226	1,147	2,302	8,550	6,323
Live poultry	24	8	94	224	407	1,193	918	2,230	1,870
Broilers and fryers	8	4	27	64	79	320	434	907	493
Stewing chickens	0	0	4	2	7	36	0	20	85
Turkeys	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	618	2
Other fresh poultry	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	23	940
Eggs	0	0	0	0	0	156	228	662	0
Other	16	4	55	158	320	0	0	62	350
Total	495	441	1,313	784	1,022	674	220	1,844	0
Nonvariable-levy commodities:									
Canned poultry 4/	0	1	0	0	0	4	20	27	13
Cotton, excluding lint	55,952	98,059	59,074	32,056	76,652	65,470	39,895	34,284	59,057
Fruits and preparations	478	582	506	943	1,480	1,651	2,766	3,021	2,483
Fresh fruits	0	0	0	0	2	14	2	0	13
Citrus	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0
Oranges and tangerines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lemons and limes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grapefruits	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Apples	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grapes	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dried fruits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Raisins	270	387	243	536	1,152	1,051	1,848	1,941	1,906
Prunes	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0
Other	265	379	221	518	1,131	976	1,699	1,821	1,813
Fruit juices	5	8	22	18	21	72	149	119	93
Orange	12	39	34	95	75	87	141	144	114
Grapefruit	6	19	6	37	32	24	36	31	30
Other	3	7	11	25	25	29	44	49	48
Canned fruits 5/	183	165	228	308	246	467	705	890	439
Peaches	7	10	14	17	30	64	154	206	76
Fruit cocktail	52	55	107	83	103	214	243	415	171
Pineapples	122	93	104	192	103	163	277	227	146
Other	2	7	3	16	10	26	31	42	11
Other fruits	13	1	1	4	5	32	70	46	11
Vegetables and preparations	1,046	383	409	379	395	554	1,582	3,787	1,655
Pulse	724	182	117	89	96	54	312	1,917	143
Dried beans	602	136	0	10	58	17	142	1,479	4
Dried peas	122	46	117	79	38	37	170	438	139
Fresh vegetables	10	12	0	0	2	1	110	1,228	6
Canned vegetables	8	7	13	29	16	20	34	64	89
Asparagus	5	1	2	3	6	4	12	28	28
Other	3	6	11	26	10	16	22	36	61
Hops	0	5	22	3	22	0	19	38	66
Other vegetables and preparations	304	177	257	258	259	479	1,107	540	1,351
Hides and skins	906	1,872	1,982	1,409	2,241	2,981	1,983	2,521	4,891
Cattle hides	453	903	830	432	1,114	1,470	255	577	2,756
Calf and kip skins	320	488	673	741	655	895	824	826	841
Other	133	481	479	236	472	616	304	1,118	1,294
Oil cake and meal	13,043	26,730	15,797	15,248	14,450	21,223	32,075	40,955	39,169
Soybean	2,203	2,994	4,481	5,039	2,685	471	491	12,043	5,486
Other	2,174	2,994	4,481	5,039	2,584	471	489	12,043	5,486
Oilseeds and products	133	481	479	236	472	616	304	1,118	1,294
Oil cake and meal	13,043	26,730	15,797	15,248	14,450	21,223	32,075	40,955	39,169
Soybean	2,203	2,994	4,481	5,039	2,685	471	491	12,043	5,486
Other	2,174	2,994	4,481	5,039	2,584	471	489	12,043	5,486
Vegetable oil	10,765	22,200	9,154	6,468	1,491	497	739	624	1,029
Cottonseed	2,676	0	0	1	1	5	89	18	108
Soybean	7,804	21,858	8,509	5,854	1,022	1	8	4	253
Linseed	75	9	0	6	1	10	21	16	0
Other	210	333	645	607	467	478	621	586	668
Tallow 6/	20,983	19,222	21,135	21,702	16,637	14,383	13,602	10,604	12,212
Tobacco, unmanufactured	4,922	4,548	5,809	8,251	4,245	8,455	12,834	8,392	5,778
Variety meats, fresh or frozen 7/	0	0	3	0	9	116	19	57	387
Nuts and preparations	22	0	2	0	0	7	7	12	58
Corn byproducts, feed 8/	5	40	201	359	420	618	579	1,085	741
Food for relief and charity	25,283	29,033	21,637	14,748	12,462	17,028	14,066	9,681	5,966
Other	2,764	2,995	2,582	4,853	6,080	4,453	6,800	6,492	4,653
Total	125,384	183,475	129,137	99,948	135,071	136,943	126,228	120,918	137,063
Total Italy	160,335	213,916	141,553	116,723	159,140	235,865	175,672	207,094	220,653

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Grains, poultry, and pork were subject to variable levies beginning on July 30, 1962; rice, on Sept. 1, 1964; and beef and dairy products, on Nov. 1, 1964.
3/ Lard for food is a variable-levy commodity, while lard for industrial use is bound in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) at 3 percent ad valorem. U.S. lard is for food use.

Table 7.--U.S. agricultural exports to Italy: Value by commodity, calendar years 1956-72

Commodity	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 1/
-- 1,000 dollars --								
Variable-levy commodities: 2/								
Feed grains	145,645	106,632	83,492	93,429	66,280	62,008	79,483	141,989
Corn	133,155	90,612	68,184	89,925	66,238	58,185	66,150	139,660
Grain sorghums	389	165	127	153	42	102	118	1,807
Barley	9,516	12,744	14,541	3,346	0	2,639	13,214	522
Oats	2,585	3,111	640	0	0	1,082	1	0
Rice	2	3	223	6	13	15	17	18
Rye grain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Wheat grain	2,662	12,102	9,214	14,632	12,755	10,497	9,958	3,562
Wheat flour	5	26	21	20	40	24	4	3
Beef and veal, excl. variety meats	67	45	102	93	114	40	82	47
Pork, excl. variety meats	1	0	3	1	20	0	0	0
Lard 3/	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dairy products	854	375	32	12	29	68	40	37
Poultry and eggs	3,738	3,003	3,590	2,574	2,545	1,887	2,314	2,546
Live poultry	947	851	962	1,078	577	711	651	487
Broilers and fryers	173	100	267	27	0	1	73	31
Stewing chickens	33	50	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkeys	1,490	1,437	1,698	721	1,123	466	762	1,127
Other fresh poultry	62	0	70	39	7	0	3	4
Eggs	1,033	565	593	709	838	709	825	897
Other	2,331	1,569	844	842	1,221	583	796	642
Total	155,206	123,755	97,521	111,609	83,017	75,122	92,694	148,849
Nonvariable-levy commodities:								
Canned poultry 4/	5	3	2	8	2	0	0	0
Cotton, excluding lintors	18,750	20,466	33,233	22,443	6,500	5,097	14,923	19,912
Fruits and preparations	3,601	3,020	3,004	2,990	3,891	3,797	4,495	5,406
Fresh fruits	4	8	22	50	49	198	474	409
Citrus	1	4	9	0	1	120	385	357
Oranges and tangerines	1	3	0	0	0	0	4	0
Lemons and limes	0	0	9	0	0	0	4	0
Grapofruits	0	1	0	0	0	120	367	357
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
Apples	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grapes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	3	4	13	50	48	78	89	52
Dried fruits	2,651	2,080	2,275	2,039	2,451	2,575	2,892	4,211
Almonds	14	30	8	0	69	29	2	0
Prunes	2,514	1,940	2,260	2,006	2,339	2,294	2,868	4,202
Other	123	110	7	33	43	252	22	9
Fruit juices	142	164	139	161	274	545	771	453
Orange	13	18	8	18	38	42	27	19
Grapefruit	59	67	71	79	168	412	675	400
Other	70	79	60	64	68	91	69	34
Canned fruits 5/	791	759	557	683	979	446	324	297
Peaches	55	118	64	38	581	44	76	29
Fruit cocktail	296	276	214	226	197	188	187	131
Pineapples	392	276	230	340	160	187	187	41
Other	48	89	49	79	41	27	29	36
Other fruits	13	9	11	57	138	33	34	36
Vegetables and preparations	1,353	2,370	1,016	1,909	1,905	2,587	2,392	3,776
Pulses	670	1,760	618	1,379	1,479	1,951	1,766	2,965
Dried beans	290	1,192	306	804	920	973	1,027	2,303
Dried peas	380	568	312	575	559	978	739	662
Fresh vegetables	45	6	27	51	62	156	189	214
Canned vegetables	87	84	56	83	59	38	51	211
Asparagus	26	29	19	36	10	9	8	0
Other	61	55	37	47	49	29	43	211
Other	21	36	34	14	37	54	51	38
Other vegetables and preparations	530	484	281	382	268	388	325	348
Hides and skins	4,351	4,175	3,722	4,596	6,136	4,852	5,836	7,438
Cattle hides	2,725	2,466	1,584	2,486	4,800	3,624	1,117	3,075
Calves and kip skins	1,183	1,212	1,192	1,072	594	466	1,141	306
Other	443	497	946	1,038	742	742	3,728	4,257
Oilseeds and products	54,775	59,722	64,194	69,181	73,767	89,278	113,472	109,857
Oil cake and meal	11,540	18,867	12,648	19,756	20,346	27,850	26,984	33,761
Soybean	11,502	18,829	12,639	19,676	20,201	27,306	26,563	33,602
Other	38	38	9	80	145	344	421	159
Oilseeds	43,043	40,620	51,083	48,926	52,840	60,743	85,761	75,598
Soybeans	42,899	40,365	50,893	48,731	52,613	60,717	82,069	64,411
Flaxseed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	144	255	190	195	27	26	3,492	11,187
Vegetable oils	192	235	463	499	781	685	728	498
Cottonseed	0	2	2	2	5	2	2	1
Soybean	1	1	21	14	17	12	7	10
Linseed	9	0	12	86	8	19	22	0
Other	182	232	428	397	751	652	697	487
Tallow 4/	9,505	11,993	7,365	5,520	3,409	7,145	5,144	7,139
Tobacco, unmanufactured	5,157	2,118	5,565	4,210	17,256	2,461	17,895	23,561
Variety meats, fresh or frozen 4/	46	53	15	0	0	1	9	8
Nuts and preparations	50	34	37	45	362	377	814	2,440
Corn byproducts, feed 6/	1,085	748	1,075	283	221	70	37	285
Food for relief and charity	4,519	4,121	1,271	265	462	451	67	25
Other	8,825	9,351	8,298	7,832	8,513	8,828	8,501	9,722
Total	112,022	118,174	128,797	119,262	122,424	124,964	173,586	189,839
Total Italy	267,328	241,929	226,318	230,871	205,441	200,086	266,280	338,688

4/ Although canned poultry, tallow, and variety meats are subject to variable levies, these cannot exceed the amount of import duties bound in GATT.

5/ Variable levy on sugar-added content.

6/ Mainly corn gluten feed and meal, which are nonvariable-levy commodities; but may contain small quantities of other corn products, subject to variable levies (see "Export Highlights, March 1970").

Table 8.--U.S. agricultural exports to the European Community new members: Value by commodity, calendar years 1956-72 1/

Commodity	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
-- 1,000 dollars --									
Variable-levy commodities: 2/									
Feed grains	83,892	85,164	111,438	154,910	138,091	101,130	157,629	99,694	106,456
Corn	62,123	76,287	72,419	106,504	103,477	95,167	138,277	91,277	95,123
Grain sorghums	18,420	2,263	23,721	30,684	26,109	3,813	15,820	5,361	4,839
Barley	2,974	6,048	13,289	16,567	8,466	2,121	3,484	2,649	6,494
Oats	375	566	2,009	1,155	39	29	48	407	0
Rice	33	25	1,210	2,392	2,908	4,304	5,457	7,324	7,730
Rye grain	2,813	1,104	49	106	0	42	17	0	41
Wheat grain	69,005	53,174	41,784	33,379	34,101	23,920	19,641	15,974	19,236
Wheat flour	2,133	2,822	3,978	2,115	1,544	4,225	2,913	431	423
Beef and veal, excl. variety meats	69	73	20	69	77	127	132	120	451
Lard 3/	31	11	8	7	31	44	111	140	75
Dairy products	22,371	23,234	20,339	27,532	32,951	30,337	32,477	37,418	53,759
Poultry and eggs	2,378	367	16	6,737	673	560	388	1,761	10,118
Live poultry	21	34	38	1,262	1,358	1,378	1,334	2,392	2,544
Broilers and fryers	0	0	0	0	9	15	15	101	98
Stewing chickens	6	1	0	2	166	63	24	43	82
Turkeys	0	0	0	1	3	50	5	117	39
Other fresh poultry	0	0	0	9	0	164	191	249	364
Eggs	15	33	38	1,248	1,179	3	0	0	1,910
Other	11,422	11,776	5,581	4,449	5,220	5,068	3,252	4,566	5,751
Total	194,168	177,784	184,461	232,978	216,954	171,135	223,351	169,820	204,584
Nonvariable-levy commodities:									
Canned poultry 4/	248	8	5	53	877	760	843	674	842
Cotton, excluding linters	79,495	148,781	65,558	14,475	75,487	56,686	28,853	27,490	33,152
Fruits and preparations	31,072	15,176	24,847	24,419	31,234	37,460	41,423	31,279	29,454
Fresh fruits	5,834	3,640	3,555	7,225	7,998	9,917	8,235	7,663	9,104
Citrus	2,858	1,171	932	1,872	1,407	2,952	1,722	2,232	1,193
Oranges and tangerines	1,724	339	37	496	153	244	297	195	79
Lemons and limes	469	600	872	835	983	1,471	781	1,794	841
Grapefruits	665	232	23	541	271	837	644	243	273
Other	1,390	1,680	1,642	3,121	4,831	5,887	4,973	4,365	6,243
Apples	805	77	511	904	901	380	510	402	445
Grapes	781	712	470	1,328	859	1,098	1,030	644	1,223
Dried fruits	12,365	6,883	10,747	6,605	9,756	9,439	11,082	9,219	8,146
Pistachios	5,715	3,596	2,606	3,230	4,389	4,023	3,718	4,833	3,799
Prunes	5,962	2,879	7,740	3,161	5,009	4,460	5,929	3,884	3,833
Other	668	408	401	214	358	956	1,435	502	514
Fruit juices	2,621	3,046	2,202	1,994	1,932	1,725	1,743	794	555
Orange	2,205	2,761	1,661	1,077	729	172	336	86	138
Grapefruit	18	16	19	391	198	504	678	354	147
Other	398	269	522	526	1,005	1,049	729	354	270
Canned fruits 5/	10,198	1,572	8,267	8,500	11,413	10,164	20,036	13,269	11,430
Peaches	5,690	469	4,212	4,582	5,896	7,973	8,595	3,462	2,893
Fruit cocktail	1,806	321	1,934	1,482	2,928	4,742	7,289	7,512	6,105
Pineapples	170	120	451	536	448	762	1,879	1,215	1,808
Other	2,532	662	1,670	1,900	2,141	2,687	2,273	1,080	624
Vegetables and preparations	54	35	76	95	135	215	327	354	219
Pulses	5,386	7,491	4,834	15,582	18,273	12,039	18,609	29,403	16,942
Dried beans	4,241	6,117	3,432	13,508	12,502	6,919	10,763	16,196	9,297
Dried peas	2,642	4,808	6	9,253	7,697	3,606	5,873	11,315	5,327
Fresh vegetables	1,599	1,309	3,426	4,255	4,805	3,313	4,890	4,881	3,970
Canned vegetables	26	27	0	0	11	611	1,071	3,800	847
Asparagus	128	97	229	762	2,671	814	2,076	1,895	2,122
Other	150	147	112	422	530	566	1,099	1,183	1,399
Other vegetables and preparations	517	708	731	733	2,141	248	777	712	723
Hides and skins	324	395	441	579	643	797	969	800	1,162
Cattle hides	3,516	5,453	2,499	2,111	2,446	2,898	3,730	6,712	3,514
Calves and kip skins	1,838	2,973	1,114	427	2,542	2,855	2,013	3,441	6,895
Other	504	941	255	115	502	625	282	210	2,081
Oilseeds and products	1,174	1,539	1,130	1,569	1,591	1,759	1,474	91	316
Oil cake and meal	21,783	34,655	17,395	31,972	39,300	33,920	47,990	3,140	4,498
Soybean	6,978	3,361	1,407	5,991	4,883	4,152	10,447	67,237	66,167
Other	2,462	1,875	1,216	634	569	3,761	7,463	12,482	13,871
Oilseeds	4,516	1,486	191	5,357	4,314	391	2,984	9,724	9,747
Soybeans	12,820	26,396	14,707	24,185	29,484	26,871	36,043	52,336	44,185
Flaxseed	12,820	23,608	14,517	22,917	29,316	26,822	36,036	52,311	44,497
Other	0	2,782	189	1,218	168	25	0	17	0
Vegetable oils	0	6	1	50	0	24	7	8	688
Cottonseed	1,985	4,898	1,281	1,796	4,933	2,897	1,500	2,419	7,311
Soybean	394	603	1	0	781	181	8	34	1,029
Linseed	35	110	19	180	1,326	772	287	1,140	1,703
Other	1,324	3,670	484	5	1,232	7	0	537	0
Tallow 6/	232	515	777	1,611	1,594	1,937	1,205	708	4,579
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1,707	438	464	1,191	2,346	1,115	1,082	1,351	4,465
Variety meats, fresh or frozen 4/	125,548	144,969	143,143	130,244	165,094	152,274	114,914	146,100	137,836
Nuts and preparations	243	180	69	488	7,792	8,049	7,025	7,194	11,941
Corn byproducts, feed 6/	2	0	0	37	1,081	156	910	1,221	1,739
Food for relief and charity	325	126	90	84	69	62	54	41	62
Other	23,125	18,165	20,740	29,160	23,815	24,986	20,997	24,037	18,557
Total	292,450	375,462	281,070	272,355	367,910	330,362	284,717	339,502	327,689
Total EC Applicants	485,618	553,246	465,531	505,333	584,864	501,497	508,068	509,322	534,273

1/ New members include the United Kingdom, Ireland, and Denmark.

2/ Grains, poultry, and pork were subject to variable levies beginning on July 30, 1962; rice, on Sept. 1, 1964; and beef and dairy products, on Nov. 1, 1964.

3/ Lard for food is a variable-levy commodity, while lard for industrial use is bound in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) at 3 percent ad valorem. U.S. lard is for food use.

Table 8.--U.S. agricultural exports to the European Community new members: Value by commodity, calendar years 1956-72 1/

Commodity	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
-- 1,000 dollars --								
Variable-levy commodities: 2/								
Feed grains	111,602	127,881	97,199	83,977	73,016	78,026	61,036	92,768
Corn	97,302	112,317	92,412	83,977	72,790	76,496	55,644	87,311
Grain sorghum	9,544	9,260	110	0	226	0	0	5,454
Barley	6,756	6,199	4,677	0	0	1,529	5,392	3
Oats	0	45	0	0	0	1	0	0
Rice	6,555	7,407	10,949	13,081	10,680	10,792	9,924	11,992
Buckwheat	55	184	463	359	0	0	3	0
Wheat grain	10,724	52,993	32,445	8,593	2,629	42,594	52,190	42,587
Wheat flour	517	626	266	93	57	33	39	46
Beef and veal, excl. variety meats ..	451	520	159	162	219	333	682	411
Pork, excl. variety meats	39	43	31	42	32	15	22	55
Lard 3/	23,759	11,645	12,467	7,710	16,561	30,593	25,913	12,632
Dairy products	231	109	72	46	84	73	37,508	11,273
Poultry and eggs	1,025	1,170	992	754	428	1,144	1,475	3,171
Live poultry	160	63	30	25	56	118	144	67
Broilers and fryers	201	301	122	181	67	96	32	149
Stewing chickens	80	79	17	0	0	3	1	4
Turkeys	364	201	549	320	259	760	1,136	1,927
Other fresh poultry	109	3	20	0	31	0	4	47
Eggs	909	451	246	228	15	167	158	977
Other	5,052	4,426	2,305	6,003	3,524	2,381	2,362	3,951
Total	170,812	206,932	158,028	118,820	107,240	165,984	191,154	178,876
Nonvariable-levy commodities:								
Canned poultry 4/	932	1,242	1,209	841	516	349	31	77
Cotton, excluding linters	20,566	10,805	18,591	13,090	4,506	7,614	15,903	8,698
Fruits and preparations	30,596	32,806	31,466	19,306	17,927	20,494	18,802	20,483
Fresh fruits	11,131	10,029	10,366	4,236	2,757	4,213	3,725	4,563
Citrus	1,265	1,320	2,439	739	1,164	2,228	1,685	1,927
Oranges and tangerines	440	567	1,415	90	784	1,360	962	1,014
Lemons and limes	592	577	758	593	295	739	639	569
Grapefruits	230	172	266	55	84	125	82	344
Other	3	4	0	1	1	4	2	0
Apples	7,534	7,331	5,342	3,105	810	1,274	1,067	1,663
Grapes	541	1,295	601	95	491	390	531	671
Other	1,791	803	1,984	297	292	321	442	302
Dried fruits	9,760	0,903	10,264	8,723	8,863	9,934	9,607	10,437
Raisins	4,386	4,223	5,140	4,415	5,032	5,246	5,417	5,263
Praires	4,759	4,170	4,639	4,034	3,636	4,150	3,557	4,045
Other	625	510	485	274	197	538	633	1,129
Fruit juices	1,807	1,585	2,698	2,137	1,829	2,471	2,547	2,213
Orange	353	996	1,939	1,425	1,363	1,950	1,727	1,531
Grapefruit	256	101	286	360	205	372	616	472
Other	398	488	473	352	261	149	204	210
Named fruits 5/	8,339	10,191	7,144	3,789	3,656	3,248	2,087	2,293
Peaches	1,477	1,145	783	405	844	689	234	222
Fruit cocktail	5,000	6,243	4,642	2,499	1,635	1,646	683	771
Pineapples	962	2,030	986	575	875	725	848	716
Other	820	773	733	310	302	388	316	584
Other fruits	751	1,290	994	421	820	628	842	977
Vegetables and preparations	18,016	23,146	20,230	19,744	20,817	21,860	21,398	20,142
Pulses	11,154	14,600	10,575	10,415	12,355	11,858	14,042	10,273
Dried beans	7,093	9,825	6,213	5,921	7,434	7,299	10,746	7,282
Dried peas	4,061	4,775	4,362	4,494	4,921	4,559	3,296	2,981
Fresh vegetables	1,405	1,750	2,084	907	1,447	1,516	1,235	1,018
Canned vegetables	1,625	1,758	1,452	1,481	1,343	1,233	1,312	1,104
Asparagus	1,152	1,271	850	759	619	660	741	415
Other	473	487	594	722	724	573	571	589
Onions	800	840	567	911	222	989	767	2,210
Other vegetables and preparations ..	3,032	4,198	5,552	6,030	5,450	6,264	4,042	5,537
Hides and skins	5,166	5,044	3,530	4,418	5,402	3,809	15,055	21,236
Cattle hides	3,205	3,556	2,097	2,503	3,010	1,423	2,163	3,034
Calves and kip skins	364	270	61	117	35	21	108	156
Other	1,597	1,218	1,372	1,798	2,357	2,365	12,784	18,046
Oilseeds and products	91,067	85,318	85,848	72,218	61,625	95,468	110,100	126,328
Oil cake and meal	21,135	24,226	21,510	14,134	7,777	13,090	24,379	24,600
Soybean	14,288	20,652	17,830	13,146	6,640	11,890	23,124	22,863
Other	6,847	3,574	3,680	988	1,137	1,200	1,255	1,737
Oilseeds	64,046	56,149	61,587	56,546	49,789	68,947	75,887	89,925
Soybeans	62,149	53,337	58,320	53,349	49,482	68,182	74,434	86,703
Flaxseed	0	61	0	123	0	0	0	0
Other	1,097	2,751	3,267	1,074	307	765	1,453	3,222
Vegetable oils	5,086	4,943	2,751	3,538	4,059	13,431	9,834	11,803
Cottonseed	4	7	152	19	1,481	7,934	4,906	6,879
Soybean	891	5	10	9	330	1,470	679	138
Linseed	1,429	2,981	156	1,624	1,049	1,629	1,028	2,014
Other	3,562	1,950	2,433	1,886	1,199	2,398	3,221	2,772
Tallow 4/	7,308	5,141	3,751	3,250	3,605	6,128	5,215	3,625
Tobacco, unmanufactured	118,537	164,266	166,770	177,220	174,073	133,676	127,945	169,228
Variety meats, fresh or frozen 4/ ..	14,006	14,694	12,221	13,126	12,641	14,683	14,661	16,830
Nuts and preparations	3,057	2,310	2,874	3,342	3,590	7,029	8,098	11,618
Corn byproducts, feed 6/	0	230	1,820	2,456	650	892	12	8
Food for relief and charity	56	310	14	43	231	635	493	268
Other	24,268	27,017	26,956	28,091	28,573	32,176	35,045	44,767
Total	333,975	380,928	375,280	352,165	334,156	344,813	372,758	443,308
Total EC Applicants	504,787	587,860	533,308	475,965	441,396	510,797	563,912	622,184

4/ Although canned poultry, tallow, and variety meats are subject to variable levies, these cannot exceed the amount of import duties bound in GATT.

5/ Variable levy on sugar-added content.

6/ Mainly corn gluten feed and meal, which are nonvariable-levy commodities; but may contain small quantities of other corn products, subject to variable levies (see "Export Highlights, March 1970").

Table 9.--U.S. agricultural exports to the United Kingdom: Value by commodity, calendar years 1956-72

Commodity	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
-- 1,000 dollars --									
Variable-levy commodities: 2/									
Feed grains	71,975	84,018	99,013	125,840	119,289	89,618	135,822	88,217	92,780
Corn	58,578	75,323	71,157	101,093	99,006	88,157	124,061	84,469	89,107
Grain sorghums	11,432	2,081	15,794	19,801	20,078	1,243	10,801	3,381	3,413
Barley	1,590	6,048	10,130	4,766	205	218	960	367	260
Oats	375	566	1,932	180	0	0	0	0	0
Rice	9	1	1,110	2,286	2,765	4,129	5,145	6,978	7,182
Rye grain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Wheat grain	61,119	48,595	38,517	31,118	33,651	23,617	18,833	15,373	18,956
Wheat flour	2,081	2,751	3,975	2,133	1,536	4,201	2,854	426	417
Beef and veal, excl. variety meats ..	24	61	20	69	77	126	132	120	451
Pork, excl. variety meats	25	9	7	7	26	122	105	129	72
Lard 3/	22,356	23,217	20,329	27,526	32,951	30,122	32,477	37,418	53,759
Dairy products	1,340	8	2	6,519	564	544	347	564	5,630
Poultry and eggs	21	33	37	1,256	1,345	1,356	1,305	2,381	2,517
Live poultry	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	99	98
Broilers and fryers	6	1	0	1	166	59	24	43	71
Stewing chickens	---	---	0	2	3	48	2	116	39
Turkeys	---	---	0	3	0	164	188	249	364
Other fresh poultry	15	32	37	1,248	1,175	1,080	1,086	1,874	1,894
Eggs	10,199	11,339	5,155	3,995	4,663	4,052	2,352	3,531	4,501
Other	169,149	170,032	168,165	200,749	196,967	157,777	199,372	155,137	186,277
Total									
Nonvariable-levy commodities:									
Canned poultry 4/	246	0	0	48	873	759	839	671	839
Cotton, excluding linters	76,851	143,147	63,340	32,980	71,132	53,011	26,013	25,492	30,748
Fruits and preparations	25,902	11,350	20,028	19,495	24,855	31,264	33,799	23,988	22,994
Fresh fruits	5,616	3,430	3,312	6,182	7,167	8,836	7,300	6,592	8,020
Citrus	2,682	1,038	848	1,138	1,013	2,006	1,435	1,566	847
Oranges and tangerines	1,570	235	6	16	31	113	242	79	27
Lemons and limes	457	588	833	663	767	1,183	649	1,302	629
Grapefruits	655	215	9	459	215	710	544	185	191
Other	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Apples	1,374	1,680	1,536	2,963	4,623	5,510	4,516	4,144	5,778
Grapes	799	72	498	871	792	344	467	366	395
Other	8,628	4,035	7,533	4,194	6,316	6,476	7,636	5,704	5,110
Dried fruits	3,627	1,771	918	2,010	2,656	2,315	2,234	2,734	2,133
Raisins	4,463	1,994	6,430	2,046	3,402	3,344	4,147	2,628	2,612
Prunes	598	270	185	138	258	817	1,355	342	365
Other	2,559	2,949	2,090	1,831	1,774	1,606	1,330	594	256
Fruit juices	2,169	2,716	1,611	978	649	128	138	21	29
Orange	0	2	1	349	157	463	582	274	35
Grapefruit	390	231	478	504	968	1,015	610	299	192
Other	9,095	935	7,085	7,247	9,487	14,206	17,300	10,839	9,480
Canned fruits 5/	5,379	353	3,900	4,251	5,044	7,080	7,310	2,229	2,078
Peaches	1,572	118	1,608	1,177	2,456	4,278	6,783	6,882	5,431
Fruit cocktail	27	23	319	204	209	467	1,362	1,011	1,449
Pineapples	2,117	441	1,258	1,615	1,778	2,381	1,845	717	522
Other fruits	4	1	8	41	111	140	233	259	128
Vegetables and preparations	4,638	6,611	3,996	14,608	17,216	11,151	16,816	27,348	14,573
Pulses	4,196	6,087	3,432	13,339	12,408	6,905	10,595	15,978	9,110
Dried beans	2,613	4,803	6	9,151	7,694	3,600	5,787	11,189	5,227
Dried peas	1,583	1,284	3,426	4,188	4,714	3,305	4,808	4,789	3,883
Fresh vegetables	21	8	1	0	11	607	1,019	3,693	826
Canned vegetables	229	211	173	723	2,560	697	1,764	1,674	1,636
Asparagus	99	80	82	406	471	488	833	890	1,044
Other	130	131	91	317	2,089	209	931	584	592
Hops	0	0	35	71	15	372	272	125	2,009
Other vegetables and preparations ..	192	305	355	475	2,222	2,370	3,166	6,078	6,693
Hides and skins	3,362	5,262	2,317	1,985	2,457	2,699	1,938	3,388	1,935
Cattle hides	1,772	2,895	1,077	412	449	510	242	179	313
Calf and kip skins	427	920	198	100	443	471	253	89	4,443
Other	1,163	1,447	1,042	1,473	1,365	1,718	1,443	3,120	27,914
Oilseeds and products	7,433	18,291	5,418	12,721	18,161	12,041	15,927	17,980	491
Oil cake and meal	3,373	1,294	118	1,979	2,087	613	420	466	434
Soybean	340	184	37	63	74	488	309	423	57
Other	3,033	1,110	81	1,916	2,013	125	111	43	20,141
Oilseeds	2,114	12,180	4,164	8,977	11,252	8,602	14,034	15,135	19,469
Soybeans	2,114	9,635	3,975	7,710	11,252	8,579	14,027	15,131	0
Flaxseed	0	2,539	189	1,218	0	0	0	0	672
Other	0	6	0	49	0	23	7	4	7,282
Vegetable oils	1,946	4,817	1,136	1,765	4,822	2,826	1,473	2,379	1,028
Cottonseed	393	601	1	0	780	181	6	14	1,703
Soybean	35	110	19	180	1,326	772	287	1,138	0
Linseed	1,319	3,670	484	5	1,232	7	0	537	4,551
Other	199	436	632	1,580	1,484	1,866	1,180	690	4,274
Tallow 4/	1,259	385	450	1,054	2,346	1,115	1,081	1,312	116,785
Tobacco, unmanufactured	111,026	128,394	124,293	111,212	145,181	129,409	84,445	122,189	11,215
Variety meats, fresh or frozen 6/ ..	---	---	1,426	2,538	7,749	7,995	7,021	7,160	1,490
Nuts and preparations	2	10	3	351	816	91	831	1,045	3
Corn byproducts, feed 6/	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	15	62
Food for relief and charity	160	126	90	69	58	44	45	41	---
Other	21,830	17,053	19,745	27,624	22,015	23,273	19,423	22,262	15,957
Total	252,709	330,629	241,108	224,685	312,859	272,852	208,182	252,891	253,547
Total United Kingdom	421,858	500,661	409,273	425,434	509,826	430,629	407,554	408,028	439,824

1/ Preliminary

2/ Grains, poultry, and pork were subject to variable levies beginning on July 30, 1962; rice, on Sept. 1, 1964; and beef and dairy products, on Nov. 1, 1964.

3/ Lard for food is a variable-levy commodity, while lard for industrial use is bound in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) at 3 percent ad valorem. U.S. lard is for food use.

Table 9.--U.S. agricultural exports to the United Kingdom: Value by commodity, calendar years 1956-72

Commodity	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 1/
-- 1,000 dollars --								
Variable-levy commodities: 2/								
Feed grains	101,176	111,903	90,114	80,188	71,389	74,828	54,901	84,678
Corn	91,532	105,635	90,004	80,108	71,389	74,478	54,901	79,387
Grain sorghums	8,426	6,348	110	0	0	0	0	5,288
Barley	1,219	0	0	0	0	350	0	3
Oats	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rice	6,073	6,958	10,515	12,622	10,248	10,427	9,692	11,645
Rye grain	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Wheat grain	17,569	50,119	32,044	7,820	2,624	42,594	49,962	41,987
Wheat flour	511	618	257	77	51	30	35	43
Beef and veal, excl. variety meats	432	450	159	162	219	322	666	369
Pork, excl. variety meats	39	31	18	15	21	13	16	13
Lard 3/	23,759	11,645	12,466	7,707	16,563	30,593	25,913	12,632
Dairy products	207	79	19	24	72	37	37,398	11,166
Poultry and eggs	1,779	1,121	860	585	393	1,098	1,399	3,100
Live poultry	154	57	36	20	34	102	108	41
Broilers and fryers	203	381	122	181	67	96	32	149
Stewing chickens	80	79	17	0	0	3	1	4
Turkeys	346	199	549	307	259	760	1,113	1,906
Other fresh poultry	109	402	20	0	31	0	4	42
Eggs	887	77	116	77	2	137	141	958
Other	4,815	4,882	2,802	3,770	3,042	2,026	2,131	3,417
Total	156,360	187,986	149,254	112,970	104,622	161,968	182,116	162,050
Nonvariable-levy commodities:								
Canned poultry 4/	928	1,234	1,208	840	514	347	29	77
Cotton, excluding lint	19,255	17,295	15,813	11,757	4,471	7,085	14,880	7,442
Fruits and preparations	23,239	24,246	22,592	13,421	11,527	14,208	13,245	13,712
Fresh fruits	9,854	9,268	8,336	3,460	2,013	3,182	2,940	3,619
Citrus	836	909	1,736	326	602	1,440	1,121	1,288
Oranges and tangerines	333	451	1,121	69	441	1,016	782	718
Lemons and limes	347	344	430	236	111	359	278	231
Grapefruits	153	110	183	40	49	61	60	339
Other	3	4	0	1	1	4	1	0
Apples	6,904	6,582	4,526	2,858	786	1,173	988	1,507
Grapes	477	1,160	615	85	449	351	483	558
Other	1,637	617	1,91	191	176	208	348	266
Dried fruits	5,828	4,941	6,391	5,232	5,160	6,437	6,298	6,144
Raisins	2,464	2,215	3,133	2,543	3,021	3,419	3,814	3,102
Prunes	3,080	2,526	3,006	2,562	2,034	2,729	1,998	2,212
Other	284	200	252	127	105	289	486	830
Fruit juices	706	1,167	1,751	1,497	1,374	1,851	2,157	1,908
Orange	197	717	1,201	995	1,040	1,504	1,473	1,346
Grapefruit	173	33	180	200	121	275	528	415
Other	336	417	370	302	213	72	156	147
Canned fruits 5/	6,656	8,309	5,777	3,072	2,392	2,538	1,671	1,856
Peaches	808	419	246	64	263	365	63	69
Fruit cocktail	4,477	5,654	4,342	2,395	1,487	1,266	616	715
Pineapples	694	1,713	709	376	623	595	762	619
Other	677	523	480	237	219	312	230	453
Other fruits	195	561	339	160	388	200	179	185
Vegetables and preparations	16,059	20,991	18,281	17,159	18,367	18,277	19,495	17,531
Pulses	10,926	14,396	10,295	10,100	11,619	11,159	13,801	9,884
Dried beans	7,090	9,778	6,200	5,788	7,039	6,835	10,580	7,667
Dried peas	3,836	4,618	4,095	4,312	4,580	4,324	3,221	2,817
Fresh vegetables	1,343	1,707	1,936	877	1,441	1,351	1,201	1,009
Canned vegetables	1,035	1,240	983	797	797	656	879	666
Asparagus	672	914	386	395	240	348	420	277
Other	363	326	397	521	557	308	459	389
Hops	171	76	47	17	29	103	128	1,158
Other vegetable and preparations	2,584	3,372	5,020	5,249	4,481	5,008	3,486	5,214
Hides and skins	5,009	4,780	3,333	4,338	5,332	3,786	14,792	20,827
Cattle hides	3,069	3,301	1,901	2,425	2,955	1,423	2,077	3,029
Goat and kip skins	360	261	60	117	30	21	108	156
Other	1,580	1,218	1,372	1,796	2,347	2,342	12,607	17,642
Oilseeds and products	36,704	32,149	29,335	21,641	24,057	34,794	34,762	51,972
Oil cake and meal	5,380	10,221	9,928	6,900	2,958	4,544	10,460	6,416
Soybean	4,676	8,463	6,734	6,013	2,017	3,626	9,493	5,208
Other	704	1,758	3,194	887	941	918	967	1,208
Oilseeds	25,489	17,025	16,753	11,286	17,101	16,852	14,501	34,179
Soybeans	23,986	14,634	13,752	10,267	16,930	16,215	13,329	31,105
Flaxseed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1,503	2,391	3,001	1,019	171	637	1,172	3,074
Vegetable oils	5,835	4,903	2,654	3,435	3,998	13,398	9,801	11,377
Cottonseed	3	6	151	19	1,481	7,934	4,905	6,873
Soybean	891	2	2	8	326	1,468	676	138
Linseed	1,429	2,981	156	1,624	1,049	1,629	1,027	1,768
Other	3,512	1,914	2,345	1,804	1,142	2,367	3,193	2,618
Tallow 6/	7,302	5,105	3,712	3,182	3,457	3,510	4,803	3,415
Tobacco, unmanufactured	95,081	136,193	139,254	145,151	147,006	106,552	102,660	132,640
Variety meats, fresh or frozen 4/	13,910	14,565	12,109	13,022	12,594	14,632	14,629	16,809
Nuts and preparations	2,630	1,999	2,612	3,131	3,114	6,105	6,956	10,492
Corn byproducts, feed 5/	0	203	1,820	2,456	650	887	10	3
Food for relief and charity	56	310	8	13	207	618	486	257
Other	21,515	24,894						
Total	241,688	283,264						
Total United Kingdom	398,048	471,050						

4/ Although canned poultry, tallow, and variety meats are subject GATT.

5/ Variable levy on sugar-added content.

6/ Mainly corn gluten feed and meal, which are nonvariable-levy commodities (see "Export Highlights, March 1970").

Table 10.--U.S. agricultural exports to Ireland: Value by commodity, calendar year 1956-72

Commodity	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
-- 1,000 dollars --									
Variable-levy commodities: 2/									
Feed grains	7,286	526	522	3,852	3,610	5,212	11,053	5,071	6,182
Corn	3,201	526	267	2,895	3,085	5,212	9,918	4,703	4,958
Grain sorghums	2,800	0	0	217	0	0	1,135	368	1,224
Barley	1,285	0	235	719	525	0	0	0	0
Oats	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0
Rice	7	0	14	37	41	0	0	0	0
Rye grain	0	0	0	0	0	54	56	132	154
Wheat grain	1,905	753	1,414	232	53	187	707	535	280
Wheat flour	0	20	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
Beef and veal, excl. variety meats	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pork, excluding variety meats	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lard 3/	15	17	10	6	0	215	0	0	0
Dairy products	0	0	11	1	4	6	5	4	2
Poultry and eggs	0	1	1	0	3	5	16	7	14
Live poultry	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Broilers and fryers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stewing chickens	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	0
Turkeys	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fresh poultry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eggs	0	1	1	0	2	3	13	6	14
Other	137	84	91	47	92	29	39	138	20
Total	9,350	1,401	2,063	4,177	3,803	5,709	11,876	5,887	6,652
Nonvariable-levy commodities:									
Canned poultry 4/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cotton, excluding lint	541	629	591	214	1,080	454	792	245	710
Fruits and preparations	2,227	1,524	2,061	1,792	2,640	2,379	2,376	2,584	1,985
Fresh fruits	218	207	239	404	497	574	697	452	727
Citrus	176	133	80	95	60	65	68	79	38
Oranges and tangerines	154	104	31	68	19	12	9	6	15
Lemons and limes	12	12	35	12	18	25	18	54	11
Grapefruits	10	17	14	15	23	28	41	19	12
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apples	16	0	106	158	208	370	457	221	443
Grapes	6	5	13	33	109	32	25	33	50
Other	20	69	40	118	120	107	147	119	196
Dried fruits	998	729	740	572	998	779	548	920	520
Raisins	847	578	563	493	742	698	391	840	403
Prunes	133	146	158	73	253	76	156	78	116
Other	18	5	19	6	3	5	1	2	1
Fruit juices	39	70	73	87	72	35	86	91	142
Orange	22	31	26	69	43	6	49	38	82
Grapefruit	9	7	7	10	15	14	20	32	16
Other	8	32	40	8	14	15	17	21	44
Canned fruits 5/	969	518	1,008	728	1,072	991	1,045	1,116	588
Peaches	282	92	255	182	324	317	259	258	104
Fruit cocktail	215	166	290	271	416	379	413	490	423
Pineapples	98	70	89	52	51	70	78	81	26
Other	374	190	374	223	281	225	295	287	35
Other fruits	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	5	8
Vegetables and preparations	532	610	468	592	532	424	842	701	1,120
Pulse	45	30	0	140	11	8	85	126	103
Dried beans	29	5	0	98	3	6	85	126	100
Dried peas	16	25	0	42	8	2	0	0	3
Fresh vegetables	5	19	0	0	0	3	52	25	11
Canned vegetables	11	5	19	10	14	24	23	40	32
Asparagus	7	2	9	6	9	12	15	19	19
Other	4	3	10	4	5	12	8	21	13
Hops	376	516	400	422	465	357	540	371	805
Other vegetables and preparations	95	40	49	20	42	32	142	139	169
Hides and skins	32	21	17	21	13	4	6	5	28
Cattle hides	0	0	0	0	4	3	2	2	15
Calf and kip skins	32	21	17	15	6	0	4	2	0
Other	0	0	0	6	3	1	0	1	13
Oilseeds and products	607	434	428	739	341	315	1,607	1,342	2,286
Oil cake and meal	607	434	428	739	340	314	1,607	1,334	2,279
Soybeans	168	87	318	96	15	212	976	1,309	1,719
Other	439	347	110	643	325	102	631	25	560
Oilseeds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
Soybeans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flaxseed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vegetable oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
Cottonseed	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	7	1
Soybean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Linseed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tallow 4/	448	73	10	137	0	0	0	5	1
Tchaco, unmanufactured	6,313	7,588	10,546	8,341	10,761	11,964	18,871	12,814	10,132
Variety meats, fresh or frozen 4/	0	0	0	0	23	4	0	0	0
Huts and preparations	6	159	0	59	122	54	17	75	104
Corn byproducts, feed 6/	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0
Food for relief and charity	0	0	0	15	11	0	0	0	0
Other	507	304	309	539	332	18	9	0	0
Total	11,213	11,342	14,430	12,460	15,855	15,963	24,926	18,212	16,955
Total Ireland	20,563	12,743	16,493	16,637	19,658	21,672	36,802	24,099	23,607

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Grains, poultry, and pork were subject to variable levies beginning on July 30, 1962; rice, on Sept. 1, 1964; and beef and dairy products, on Nov. 1, 1964.

3/ Lard for food is a variable-levy commodity, while lard for industrial use is bound in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) at 3 percent ad valorem. U.S. lard is for food use.

Table 1Q--U.S. agricultural exports to Ireland: Value by commodity, calendar years 1956-72

Commodity	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 1/
-- 1,000 dollars --								
Variable-levy commodities: 2/								
Feed grains	6,061	8,984	1,113	3,717	1,580	1,943	2,384	7,997
Corn	5,228	6,092	1,113	3,717	1,354	1,942	675	7,831
Grain sorghums	831	2,892	0	0	226	0	0	166
Barley	2	0	0	0	0	0	1,709	0
Oats	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Rice	138	74	74	129	146	131	66	150
Rye grain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wheat grain	1,155	2,874	401	773	0	0	2,228	600
Wheat flour	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0
Beef and veal, excl. variety meats ..	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
Pork, excluding variety meats	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lard 3/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dairy products	4	3	2	4	1	1	8	0
Poultry and eggs	22	48	128	142	22	24	36	43
Live poultry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Broilers and fryers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stewing chickens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkeys	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Other fresh poultry	22	48	128	142	0	14	0	19
Eggs	30	200	65	90	174	194	98	130
Other	7,410	12,184	1,786	4,855	1,925	2,293	4,821	8,923
Total								
Nonvariable-levy commodities:								
Canned poultry 4/	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Cotton, excluding linters	675	564	1,566	429	34	528	639	912
Fruits and preparations	2,089	2,460	2,127	1,072	923	905	642	844
Fresh fruits	804	949	1,076	262	222	239	128	159
Citrus	64	53	110	13	82	54	14	8
Oranges and tangerines	11	22	69	0	68	25	7	8
Lemons and limes	32	12	23	13	6	26	7	8
Grapefruits	21	19	18	0	8	3	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apples	557	559	598	153	24	97	49	108
Grapes	50	90	59	5	21	5	6	33
Other	133	247	309	91	95	83	59	10
Dried fruits	619	792	651	598	509	512	397	498
Raisins	566	692	589	494	455	482	318	425
Prunes	22	100	62	104	54	28	79	73
Other	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Fruit juices	124	206	117	138	87	100	91	138
Orange	99	177	96	128	82	92	85	126
Grapefruit	2	1	3	0	1	7	3	8
Other	23	28	18	10	4	7	2	4
Canned fruits 5/	523	477	270	73	101	50	19	48
Peaches	54	28	4	0	1	0	0	0
Fruit cocktail	372	338	168	3	8	34	12	32
Pineapples	41	55	56	56	75	34	11	16
Other	56	56	42	14	17	4	7	1
Other fruits	19	36	13	1	4	1,514	898	1,403
Vegetables and preparations	744	851	948	1,222	1,037	621	166	276
Pulse	79	116	246	237	580	463	166	225
Dried beans	2	46	13	129	395	158	0	51
Dried peas	77	70	233	108	185	6	0	0
Fresh vegetables	44	17	99	3	0	8	12	4
Canned vegetables	23	30	41	25	13	3	3	1
Asparagus	18	23	34	9	3	5	9	3
Other	5	7	7	16	166	681	500	971
Hops	396	513	341	728	166	198	220	152
Other vegetables and preparations ..	202	175	221	229	278	0	35	9
Hides and skins	44	19	130	62	0	0	0	3
Cattle hides	27	10	129	61	0	0	0	0
Calf and kip skins	2	9	1	0	0	1	35	6
Other	15	0	0	1	3,043	6,036	3,580	8,019
Oilseeds and products	1,897	1,231	2,399	2,868	2,940	6,023	3,505	7,884
Oil cake and meal	1,835	1,214	2,332	2,853	2,922	5,963	3,439	7,788
Soybeans	903	1,211	2,332	2,853	18	60	66	96
Other	932	3	0	4	95	3	70	5
Oilseeds	47	9	56	4	0	0	0	0
Soybeans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flaxseed	0	0	0	0	95	3	70	5
Other	47	9	56	11	8	10	5	130
Vegetable oils	15	8	11	0	0	0	1	6
Cottonseed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soybean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Linseed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	15	8	11	11	8	10	4	124
Tallow 6/	6	36	39	68	148	618	412	210
Tobacco, unmanufactured	9,787	13,319	13,376	15,520	9,736	11,262	9,292	15,164
Variety meats, fresh or frozen 4/ ..	0	11	3	0	0	0	0	0
Nuts and preparations	179	57	36	0	12	69	132	248
Corn byproducts, feed 6/	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	4
Food for relief and charity	0	0	5	30	21	8	1	4
Other	903	548	603	555	1,137	1,745	1,627	4,113
Total	16,324	19,098	21,233	21,826	16,091	22,691	17,260	30,930
Total Ireland	23,734	31,282	23,019	26,681	18,016	24,984	22,081	39,853

4/ Although canned poultry, tallow, and variety meats are subject to variable levies, these cannot exceed the amount of import duties bound in GATT.

5/ Variable levy on sugar-added content.

6/ Mainly corn gluten feed and meal, which are nonvariable-levy commodities; but may contain small quantities of other corn products, subject to variable levies (see "Export Highlights, March 1970").

Table 11--U.S. agricultural exports to Denmark: Value by commodity, calendar years 1956-72

Commodity	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
-- 1,000 dollars --									
Variable-levy commodities: 2/									
Feed grains	4,631	620	11,903	25,218	15,192	6,300	10,754	6,406	7,494
Corn	344	438	975	2,516	1,386	1,798	4,298	2,105	1,058
Grain sorghums	4,188	182	7,927	10,666	6,031	2,570	3,884	1,612	202
Barley	99	0	2,924	11,082	7,736	1,903	2,524	2,282	6,234
Oats	0	0	77	954	39	29	48	407	0
Rice	17	24	86	69	102	121	236	214	394
Rye grain	2,813	1,104	49	106	0	42	17	0	29
Wheat grain	5,981	3,826	1,853	2,029	397	116	101	66	0
Wheat flour	52	51	3	0	8	23	59	5	6
Beef and veal, excl. variety meats	45	12	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Pork, excluding variety meats	6	2	1	0	5	32	6	0	0
Lard 3/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	3
Dairy products	1,038	359	3	217	5	10	0	0	0
Poultry and eggs	0	0	0	6	10	17	36	1,193	4,486
Live poultry	0	0	0	0	8	13	13	4	13
Broilers and fryers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Stewing chickens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Turkeys	0	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0
Other fresh poultry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eggs	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2
Other	1,086	353	335	407	465	987	861	897	1,230
Total	15,669	6,351	14,233	28,052	16,184	7,649	12,103	8,796	13,655
Nonvariable-levy commodities:									
Canned poultry 4/	2	8	5	5	4	1	4	3	3
Cotton, excluding linters	2,103	5,005	1,627	1,281	3,275	3,221	2,048	1,753	1,694
Fruits and preparations	2,943	2,302	2,758	3,132	3,739	3,817	5,248	4,707	4,475
Fresh fruits	0	3	4	639	334	507	238	599	357
Citrus	0	0	4	639	334	481	219	587	308
Oranges and tangerines	0	0	0	412	103	119	46	110	37
Lemons and limes	0	0	4	160	198	263	114	438	201
Grapefruits	0	0	0	67	33	99	59	39	70
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apples	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	22
Grapes	0	0	0	0	0	4	18	3	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	15	1	9	27
Dried fruits	2,739	2,119	2,474	1,839	2,442	2,184	2,898	2,595	2,516
Raisins	1,261	1,247	1,125	727	991	1,010	1,093	1,239	1,263
Prunes	1,366	739	1,152	1,042	1,354	1,040	1,626	1,178	1,105
Other	112	133	197	70	97	134	179	158	148
Fruit juices	23	27	39	76	86	84	327	109	157
Oranges	14	14	24	30	37	38	149	27	27
Grapefruit	9	7	11	32	26	27	76	48	96
Other	0	6	4	14	23	19	102	34	34
Canned fruits 5/	134	119	174	525	854	967	1,691	1,314	1,362
Peaches	29	24	57	149	528	576	1,026	975	711
Fruit cocktail	19	37	36	34	56	85	93	160	251
Pineapples	45	27	43	280	188	225	439	123	333
Other	41	31	38	62	82	81	133	76	83
Other fruits	47	34	67	53	23	75	94	90	87
Vegetables and preparations	216	270	370	382	525	464	931	1,354	1,249
Pulse	0	0	0	29	83	6	83	92	84
Dried beans	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0
Dried peas	0	0	0	23	83	6	82	92	84
Fresh vegetables	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	82	10
Canned vegetables	38	28	37	29	97	93	289	381	454
Asparagus	22	15	21	10	50	66	251	274	356
Other	16	13	16	19	47	27	38	107	118
Hops	141	192	296	240	163	68	157	304	265
Other vegetables and preparations	37	50	37	84	182	295	422	495	436
Hides and skins	122	170	165	105	72	152	69	48	174
Cattle hides	66	78	37	15	49	112	38	29	131
Calf and kip skins	45	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	3
Other	11	92	88	90	23	40	31	19	40
Oilseeds and products	13,743	15,930	11,549	18,512	20,798	21,564	30,456	47,915	36,167
Oil cake and meal	2,998	1,633	861	3,273	2,456	3,225	8,420	10,682	11,101
Soybean	1,954	1,604	861	475	480	3,051	6,178	7,992	7,594
Other	1,044	29	0	2,798	1,976	164	2,242	2,690	3,507
Oilseeds	10,706	14,216	10,543	15,208	18,232	18,269	22,009	37,200	25,038
Soybeans	10,706	13,973	10,542	15,207	18,064	18,243	22,009	37,180	25,028
Flaxseed	0	0	0	0	168	25	0	17	0
Other	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	10
Vegetable oils	39	61	145	31	110	70	27	33	28
Cottonseed	1	2	0	0	1	0	2	20	1
Soybean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Linseed	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	33	79	145	31	109	70	25	13	27
Tallow 4/	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	9
Tobacco, unmanufactured	8,209	8,987	8,302	10,691	9,152	10,901	11,598	11,097	10,919
Variety meats, fresh or frozen 4/	0	0	0	1	20	50	4	34	126
Nuts and preparations	235	11	66	78	143	11	62	101	145
Corn byproducts, feed 6/	2	0	0	26	0	0	0	19	34
Food for relief and charity	165	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	788	808	686	997	1,468	1,366	1,168	1,368	2,192
Total	28,528	33,491	25,332	35,210	39,196	41,547	51,609	68,399	57,187
Total Denmark	44,197	39,842	39,765	63,262	55,380	49,196	63,712	77,195	70,842

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Grains, poultry, and pork were subject to variable levies beginning on July 30, 1962; rice, on Sept. 1, 1964; and beef and dairy products, on Nov. 1, 1964.

3/ Lard for food is a variable-levy commodity, while lard for industrial use is bound in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) at 3 percent ad valorem. U.S. lard is for food use.

Table 11.--U.S. agricultural exports to Denmark: Value by commodity, calendar years 1956-72

Commodity	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 1/
-- 1,000 dollars --								
Variable-levy commodities: 2/								
Feed grains	6,365	6,834	5,972	72	47	1,255	3,751	93
Corn	542	590	1,295	72	47	76	68	93
Grain sorghums	287	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barley	5,536	6,199	4,677	0	0	1,179	3,683	0
Oats	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rice	344	375	360	330	294	234	167	197
Rye grain	55	184	463	359	0	0	0	0
Wheat grain	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Wheat flour	6	8	6	16	4	3	4	4
Beef and veal, excl. variety meats:	21	69	0	0	0	11	15	39
Pork, excluding variety meats	0	12	13	27	11	2	7	42
Lard 3/	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	1
Dairy products	20	27	51	18	11	35	101	105
Poultry and eggs	24	9	4	27	13	22	39	28
Live poultry	6	6	2	5	0	6	0	7
Broilers and fryers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stewing chickens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkeys	18	2	0	13	0	0	23	21
Other fresh poultry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eggs	0	1	2	9	13	16	16	0
Other	207	144	118	143	308	161	138	400
Total	7,042	7,662	6,988	995	693	1,723	4,222	909
Nonvariable-levy commodities:								
Canned poultry 4/	4	6	0	1	2	2	2	0
Cotton, excluding linters	636	945	1,212	904	1	1	383	343
Fruits and preparations	5,668	6,100	6,747	4,813	5,477	5,381	4,912	5,924
Fresh fruits	473	612	956	514	522	792	652	783
Citrus	365	358	595	400	480	734	548	631
Oranges and tangerines	96	94	225	41	275	319	172	296
Lemons and limes	213	221	305	344	178	354	354	330
Grapefruits	56	43	65	15	27	61	21	5
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Apples	73	190	218	94	0	4	29	47
Grapes	14	45	87	5	21	24	41	79
Other	21	19	56	13	21	30	34	26
Dried fruits	3,321	3,170	3,222	2,893	3,196	2,985	2,912	3,795
Raisins	1,354	1,316	1,418	1,378	1,555	1,345	1,285	1,737
Prunes	1,627	1,544	1,571	1,368	1,548	1,393	1,480	1,780
Other	340	310	233	147	92	247	147	298
Fruit juices	177	212	830	502	368	520	298	170
Orange	57	102	642	302	241	354	168	59
Grapefruit	81	67	103	160	83	96	85	50
Other	39	43	85	40	44	70	45	61
Canned fruits 5/	1,160	1,405	1,097	644	963	660	393	385
Peaches	615	698	533	341	580	324	171	152
Fruit cocktail	231	251	132	101	140	175	67	56
Pineapples	227	262	221	143	177	96	74	65
Other	87	194	211	59	66	65	81	113
Other fruits	537	701	642	260	428	424	657	790
Vegetables and preparations	1,213	1,304	1,001	1,363	1,413	2,089	1,341	1,271
Pulse	149	88	34	78	156	78	75	112
Dried beans	1	1	0	4	0	1	0	0
Dried peas	148	87	34	74	156	77	75	112
Fresh vegetables	18	26	49	27	6	159	33	10
Canned vegetables	567	488	428	540	533	569	425	433
Asparagus	462	334	238	355	376	309	219	237
Other	105	154	190	185	157	260	106	196
Hops	233	251	179	166	27	205	139	81
Other vegetables and preparations:	246	451	311	552	691	1,058	669	634
Hides and skins	113	245	67	18	70	22	85	1
Cattle hides	109	245	67	17	55	0	0	0
Calf and kip skins	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Other	2	0	0	1	10	22	143	398
Oilseeds and products	52,466	51,938	54,114	47,709	34,525	54,638	71,758	66,335
Oil cake and meal	13,920	12,791	9,250	4,381	1,879	2,523	10,413	10,299
Soybean	8,709	10,978	8,764	4,280	1,701	2,301	10,192	9,866
Other	5,211	1,813	486	101	178	222	221	433
Oilseeds	38,510	39,115	44,778	43,256	32,593	52,092	61,316	55,741
Soybeans	38,163	38,703	44,568	43,082	32,552	51,967	61,105	55,599
Flaxseed	0	61	0	123	0	0	0	0
Other	347	351	210	51	41	125	211	142
Vegetable oils	36	32	86	72	53	23	29	295
Cottonseed	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soybean	0	3	8	0	0	0	2	265
Linseed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
Other	35	28	77	71	49	21	24	0
Tallow 6/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tobacco, unmanufactured	13,669	14,754	14,140	16,549	17,331	15,862	15,993	21,425
Variety meats, fresh or frozen 4/	96	118	109	104	47	51	32	20
Nuts and preparations	248	254	226	211	464	855	1,011	881
Corn byproducts, feed 6/	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	7
Food for relief and charity	0	0	1	0	3	9	6	0
Other	1,850	2,175	2,171	2,602	2,527	2,986	3,668	3,984
Total	75,963	77,866	79,788	74,274	61,860	81,876	99,334	100,590
Total Denmark	83,005	85,528	86,776	75,269	62,553	83,599	103,556	101,499

4/ Although canned poultry, tallow, and variety meats are subject to variable levies, these cannot exceed the amount of import duties bound in GATT.

5/ Variable levy on sugar-added content.

6/ Mainly corn gluten feed and meal, which are nonvariable-levy commodities; but may contain small quantities of other corn products, subject to variable levies (see "Export Highlights, March 1970").

